THE BLACK PANTHER
INTERCOMMUNAL NEWS SERVICE
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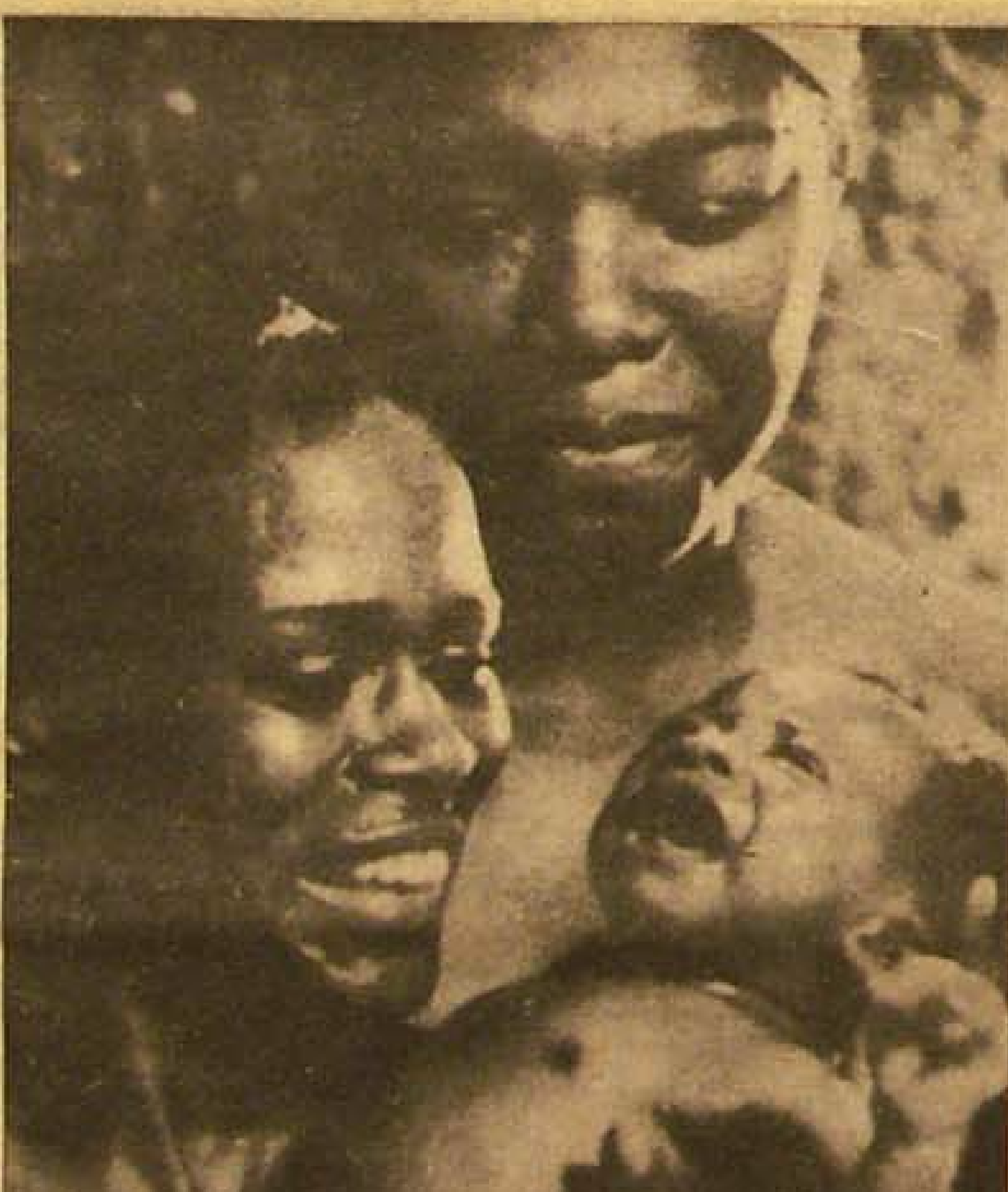
 VOL. XVI NO. 13 SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1977 25¢



Inside

Struggle For Freedom Read, Seen By Millions

"ROOTS": "TOUCHING A PULSE AMONG US ALL"





The critically-acclaimed book Roots, *written by author Alex Haley, traces his family's struggle for freedom back for seven generations, starting with the birth of KUNTA KINTE (above) and his capture by White slave merchants (right).*

"...She lay thinking of how she had never understood why her pappy had always felt so bitter against the world of White people — 'toubob' was his word for them. She thought of her mother's saying to her, 'You's so lucky it scare me, chile, 'cause you don' really know what bein' a nigger is, and I hopes to de good Lawd you don' never have to fin' out.'

"Well, she found out — and there seemed no limit to the anguish Whites were capable of wreaking upon Black people. But the worst thing they did, her father said, was to keep them ignorant of who they are, to keep them from being completely human..."

(Oakland, Calif.) — So wrote Alex Haley, the distinguished author of the critically-acclaimed *Roots*, the brilliant odyssey through Black history whose dramatization for television captivated audiences everywhere last week with a searing presentation of racism, oppression, and above all, a burning desire for FREEDOM that made it the most watched TV program in history.

The quote above reflects a theme of deep importance, not only to Haley but obviously also to the millions of others swarming to buy copies of his number one best-seller and those who sat entranced before their TV sets all last week as an African named Kunta Kinte and his blood relatives gave new meaning, new vitality to Black pride — providing a human dimension to the struggle for freedom and liberation.

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EditoriaI

"ROOTS": AN UNFINISHED SAGA

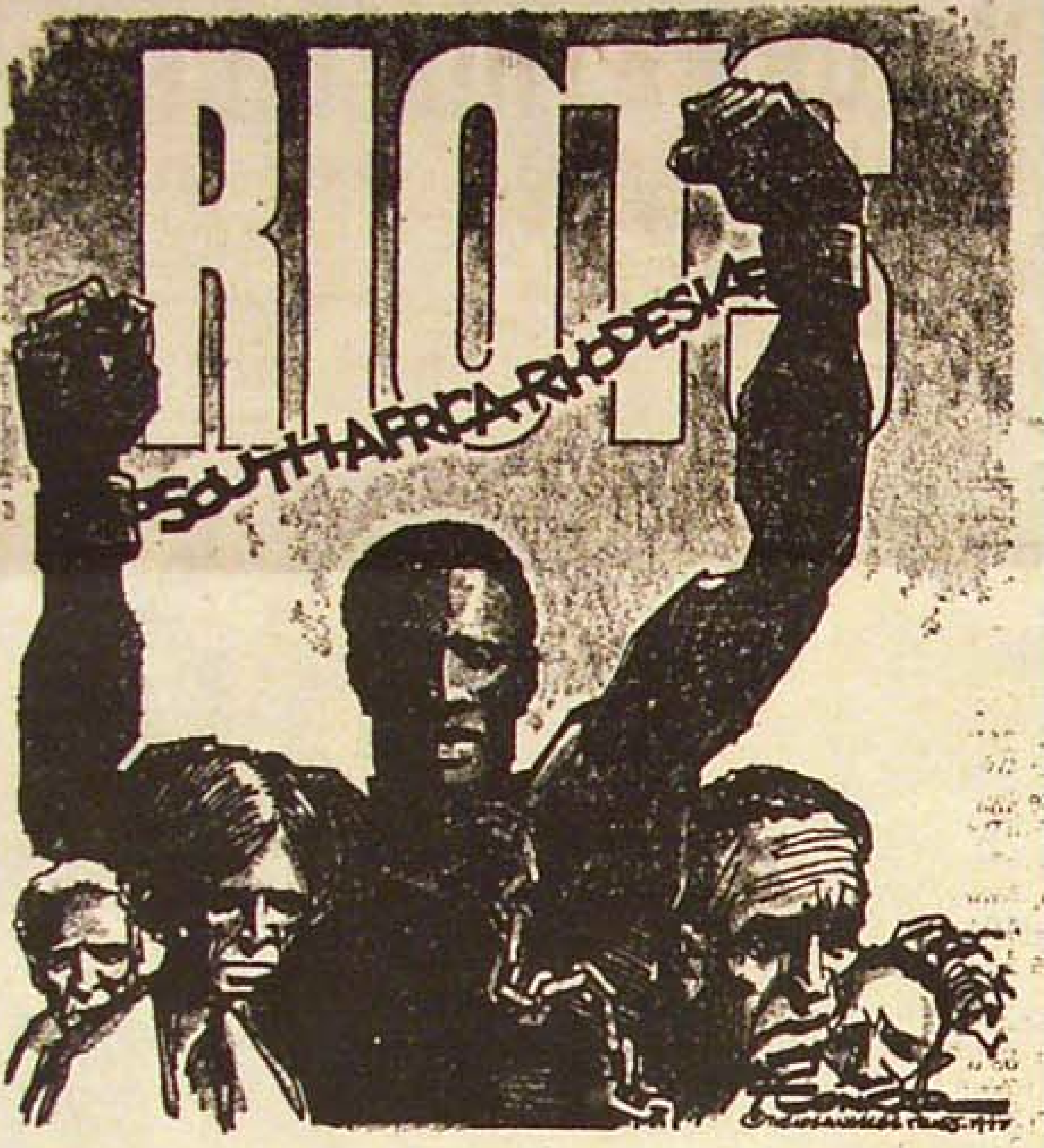
Hey, guess what, in case you forgot. Now that everyone is clamoring, and rightfully so, for more about *Roots* and its creative, sensitive author, Alex Haley, we should all be hearing more about another book Haley wrote some years ago; a book about another Black warrior who also suffered at the hands of the *toubobs* in relentlessly seeking freedom for his people: *The Autobiography of Malcolm X.*

Although *The Autobiography. . .* was also critically-acclaimed — but in this case mostly by Blacks — it has been pretty much kept under wraps by those in power, and again understandably so. The successful commerialization of *Roots* by ABC-TV presented a powerful story of Black people's struggle for freedom that both *began and ended* in the past. It ended with the illusion of freedom, of niggers on dere knees praisin' de Lord for gettin' dem to de Promise Lan', and dat was dat. In fact, perhaps the key distortion of the TV version of *Roots* was in changing Haley's subtitle, "The *'Saga'* of an American Family" to "The *'Triumph'* of an American Family."

But imagine the effect of starting from the scene where the hooded nightriders surround Tom Murray's cabin — a dramatic confrontation which directly parallels a scene described in the beginning of *The Autobiography. . .*, when the KKK galloped up to Malcolm's parents' home demanding that his father, the Rev. Little, come out — and continuing the saga, the struggle for freedom, up through the 1960s. . . and beyond.

And since neither ABC, CBS nor NBC will be televising *The Autobiography of Malcolm X* PDQ (pretty damn quick), it becomes our collective duty and responsibility to pass on the message, to continue to fight for the realization of the Dream. Just as the spirit of Kunta Kinte lives on, so does the spirit of Malcolm X, and so many, many others.

Looking back is good, and absolutely necessary. In knowing and understanding our roots, we can better orientate ourselves in the present. But it all adds up to nothing, indeed, it would be like tearing our roots out of the soil fertilized by our own blood, sweat and tears, if the tremendous emotional and physical effort cannot be used by us in the future, for the liberation of a truly triumphant humanity. □



• Coming Soon

Letters to the Editor

ATTICA REAFFIRMS LIFE OF DR. KING

Dear Editor,

On January 15, 1977, prisoners at Attica took the initiative, setting another precedent, defeating the racially divisive tactics which prison administrators rely on to keep prisoner's divided and unaware of their common oppression.

At 10:00 a.m. on January 15, as the icy winds blew outside and everyone shivered as they passed through the tunnel-like corridors which lead to the gymnasium, the newest building at Attica—built with the flesh and blood of our brothers who were massacred in D-yard, just a short distance away, on the 13th of September, 1971 — the taped voice of the Reverend Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. filled the brightly lit gymnasium.

". . .I have a dream that one day my children will not be judged by the color of their skin, but by the content of their character. . .," the taped voice of Dr. King was saying, as civilian guest and prisoners at Attica filed into the gymnasium. The prisoners, as they entered, took seats in the bleachers, while the civilian guests were escorted by prisoners to seats at the right side of an

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Reader's Poll

In honor of Black History Month, throughout the month of February THE BLACK PANTHER will present the following poll to our readers to determine the popular choices for the most significant Black man, Black woman and event in our troubled history in racist America.

•My choices for the most significant man in Black History are

(name no more than 3 choices).

•My choices for the most significant woman in Black History are

(name no more than 3 choices).

•My choices for the most significant event in Black History are

(name no more than 3 choices).

Clip and mail your answers to: THE BLACK PANTHER, 8501 E. 14th Street, Oakland, Calif. 94621.

COMMENT

David Walker's Appeal: 1828

February is Black History month, and in honor of the inexorable, relentless struggles by Black people to secure our freedom and liberation in racist, capitalist America, THE BLACK PANTHER this month will present significant speechs and documents from out of the annals of our past.

This first week we present "Walker's Appeal," one of the most vehement, inflammatory anti-slavery pamphlets circulated prior to the Civil War. Written by a former slave living in Boston named Daniel Walker, "Walker's Appeal" was banned throughout the South and a bounty of $10,000 alive/$1,000 dead was issued against Walker (who died, under mysterious circumstances, in 1831.)

The following excerpt is taken from an 1828 pamphlet titled "Appeal in Four Articles, Together with an Appeal to the Colored Citizens of the World, But in Particular, and Very Expressly to Those of the United States of America."

I am fully aware, in making this appeal to much afflicted and suffering brethren, that I shall not only be assailed by those whose greatest earthly desires are to keep us in abject ignorance and wretchedness, and who are of the firm conviction that Heaven has designed us and our children to be slaves and *beasts of burden* to them and their children. . .

But I am persuaded, that many of my brethren, particularly those who are ignorantly in league with slave-holders or tyrants, who acquire their daily bread by the blood and sweat of their more ignorant brethren — and not a few of those too, who are too ignorant to see an inch beyond their noses, will rise up and call me cursed. . .I will ask one question here — can our condition be any worse?. . .

My Beloved brethen: The Indians of North and of South America — the Greeks — the Irish, subjected under the king of Great Britain — the Jews, that ancient people of the Lord — the

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THE BLACK PANTHER

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Carter Appointees Tied To Illegal Spying

(Washington, D.C.) - The issue of top Carter appointees' participation in the illegal surveillance of private citizens under the auspices of the administration of former President Johnson is expected to surface during the Senate confirmation hearings for Deputy Secretary of State nominee William Christopher.

Christopher, who was deputy attorney general under Johnson, Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, HEW (Health, Education and Welfare) Secretary Joseph Califano and Carter's unsuccessful nominee for CIA director, Theodor (Ted) Sorenson, were all involved in an intelligence operation under the Johnson administration that was aimed at



Illegal spy operation set up under former President Johnson was aimed at crushing Black uprisings, as in Baltimore, above.

thwarting urban rebellions and anti-war protests.

Government documents assembled in the early 1970s, reports the *New York Times*, by a Congressional subcommittee indicate that Christopher helped draw up plans that led to the widespread intrusion into the private lives of millions of American citizens. Yet when questioned on this matter, Christopher said that he didn't recall any "plans" for any covert surveillance of civilians or to infiltrate or set up files on civilian groups.

Vance, the material indicates, provided the initial inspiration for this questionable operation after writing a memorandum which led to the establishment of widespread eavesdropping and the compilation of data banks.

The subcommittee hearings found out that 54 government agencies had kept 858 files with

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SPYING ON BLACK PANTHER PARTY, NATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD, THOUSANDS OF OTHERS

INFORMATION DIGEST LINKS RIGHT-WING POLICE GROUPS IN SPY NETWORK



Plainclothes policemen conduct surveillance operation of anti-war protest. Information Digest *provides a key link between police and private right-wing groups.*

(Washington, D.C.) - For the past seven years, a secret right-wing newsletter called *Information Digest* has been delivering sophisticated analytical reports on the American Left — including the Black Panther Party — to such subscribers as the FBI, the CIA and the National Security Agency.

Authored by a mysterious pair of seemingly independent, but very well-connected operatives named John and Louise Rees (a.k.a. John Seeley and Sheila O'Connor), the *Digest* reports may be only the tip of a right-wing campaign of spying, massive dossier compiling, information trading, blacklisting, subversion of civil liberties, wiretapping and crimes of all proportions.

The existence of *Information Digest* was revealed in an investigative report by the New York Assembly's Office of Legislative Oversight in a sweeping study into the operations of the New York State Police.

RIGHT-WING NEWSLETTER

The report describes the *Digest* as a secret "right-wing newsletter used. . .to compile dossiers on over one million politicians, political activists, lawyers, writers and show business personalities."

It adds that the *Digest* "was the string that held together a network of hidden informants whose information was recorded by police departments throughout the nation without the individual involved knowing the process and without independent checking by the police as to the validity and source of this derogatory information."

Included in the annals of *Information Digest* are a September 7, 1970, issue which lists the license plate numbers of several dozen cars found in the vacinity of the Black Panther Party-organized Revolutionary People's Constitutional Convention Plenary Session held in Philadelphia over Labor Day weekend in 1970.

A *Digest* segment reads:

"Attached is some basic material developed during the above Convention in Philadelphia this weekend.

"Hopefully, additional material and a narrative report will be circulated within the next seven days.

"Please indicate if you have an interest in specific people or groups mentioned. . ."

Another edition of *International Digest*, dated March 19, 1971, lists 24 organizations and 29 notable political activists who participated in a Black Panther Party rally in New Haven, Connecticut.

A particularly favorite target for the Reeses was the National Lawyers Guild. Nor were spying and illegal surveillance the only tools in their bag of dirty tricks; larceny and brutality were part of their trade.

AFFIDAVIT

According to a sworn affidavit by Ms. Pat Richartz, legal assistant to Black Panther Party chief counsel Charles Garry, in 1971-72 the Reeses, posing as John Seeley and Shiela O'Connor, talked their way into a house that she was staying in.

Endorsed checks, made out to the People's Coalition for Peace and Justice, were stolen from Ms. Richartz' purse as well as a $2,000 grant from the United Church of Christ awarded her to begin research into abuses within the grand jury system.

When Ms. Richartz discovered the Reeses committed the thefts — as well as finding illegal surveillance equipment, guns and classified documents from both the Pentagon and the Foreign Relations Committee in their room — she was "beaten unmercifully by Shelia O'Connor (Louise Rees), while John Seeley (John Rees) held two of my children, Susan, age 12, and Lisa, age 6, and made them watch the entire scene. . ."

Yet, when Ms. Richartz attempted to inform liberal lawyers and attorneys within the National Lawyer Guild about the Reeses she was rebuffed and the spying continued. Only the Washington, D.C. Chapter of the Black Panther Party turned away the Reeses "volunteer" efforts.□

Supreme Court Narrows Suspect's Rights

(Washington, D.C.) - A landmark decision on the rights of criminal suspects known as the Miranda decision was drastically narrowed by a Supreme Court ruling last week. The high court voted 6 to 3 that the right of criminal suspects to be warned that they need not talk to police applies only to those suspects who have been arrested and officially placed in police custody, rather than to all individuals stopped by the police.

Rulings by the court under Chief Justice Warren E. Burger have narrowed the originally broad application of the Miranda decision, which was handed down by the Supreme Court under the late Chief Justice Earl Warren in 1966. However, no previous ruling ever laid out for police officers such a mapped out detour or loophole for bypassing the Miranda limitations on questioning suspects.

Justices Thurgood Marshall, William J. Brennan, Jr., and John Paul Stevens dissented from the majority Court ruling. In a footnote to his opinion, Marshall said, "I trust today's decision does not suggest that police officers can circumvent Miranda by deliberately postponing the official arrest and the giving of Miranda warnings until the necessary incriminating statements have been obtained."

UNRELENTING OPPOSITION TO THIRD WORLD PEOPLE'S STRUGGLES

THE KISSINGER YEARS: MARCH OF U.S. AGGRESSION REVIEWED

(Washington, D.C.) - Former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger always prided himself as a student of political realism. But in his role as administrator of Washington's foreign policy, he was such an unrelenting foe of revolution that he brought on the greatest defeats and setbacks ever suffered by U.S. imperialism.

If Kissinger had embarked on any other course than trying to maintain and extend U.S. power and influence abroad he would not have been the chief architect of U.S. foreign policy for eight years, according to *Guardian* reporter Richard Ward.

Yet there was nothing inevitable about the way he chose to interpret Washington's interests abroad. The choices he made define his contribution to the sordid record of U.S. imperialism.



Former Secretary of State and National Security advisor HENRY KISSINGER, through his "shuttle diplomacy," constantly sought to bolster sagging U.S. domination around the world.

INDOCHINA

For more than six of the eight years Kissinger held power, as national security adviser and then secretary of state, the question of Indochina dominated U.S. foreign policy. During the early years of the war, before serving President Nixon, he had stated on a number of occasions that the U.S. should not devote so much of its efforts and resources to a small area of the globe that was not central to imperialist interests.

For reasons he has never honestly explained he did not follow his own advice. He said that he and former President Nixon favored ending the war. This was the administration's constant refrain — while it did just the opposite and sought the military victory that had eluded early administrations as, before them, the French colonialists.

Kissinger tried to justify his policy before public opinion by claiming that the U.S. must not suffer a "humiliating" defeat or "betray" its allies. But these sophistries could not conceal the administration's policy of trying to win the war by other means, first by extending it to neutral Cambodia and to Laos and then by shifting the burden of the fighting to puppet troops and intensifying bombing to compensate for U.S. troops withdrawals.

Hundreds of thousands of Vietnamese, Cambodians and Laotians were killed or wounded, while millions of people were uprooted by the rain of bombs from U.S. aircraft. Homes, crops, livestock and forests were devastated. Vietnam and all of Indochina became a testing ground for new forms of warfare and weaponry.

In the end, this policy was defeated by the struggle of the heroic peoples of Indochina, by the worldwide opposition to the U.S. and the revulsion of the American people against the war.

The U.S. defeat seriously weakened U.S. imperialism far beyond Indochina. The struggles of Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia have become a lasting inspiration for peoples throughout the world who are still fighting for their freedom, or are still under the domination of neocolonialism. Kissinger's stubborn pursuit of victory in Indochina helped heighten popular understanding that a people determined to become master of their own destiny will surely succeed.

U.S. pretensions of embodying international morality had been seriously eroded by the time

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S.A.F.E. Breakfast Delights Seniors

(Oakland, Calif.) — The S.A.F.E. (Seniors Against A Fearful Environment) Club sponsored a successful breakfast last Saturday at St. Patrick's Terrace, 1212 Center Street, to the delight of over 50 appreciative elderly citizens.

Hearty breakfasts of bacon and eggs, toast and jelly, and juice and coffee were served to the seniors. Many of the residents at 1212 Center Street are hard-pressed to obtain a decent meal on the weekends, when the regular food service is not in operation. More than one indicated the wholesome breakfast they received from the SAFE Club might be their only meal of the day.

BPINS photo

This Week In Black History

February 5, 1866

Congressman Thaddeus Stevens proposed a measure authorizing the President to set aside land to be distributed to freedmen in 40-acre plots. On February 5, 1866, the measure was defeated by a vote of 126 to 37.

February 3, 1964

Some 464,000 Black and Puerto Rican students boycotted New York City schools on February 3, 1964. More than 267,000 were absent during a second boycott which was part of this famous protest over the grossly inferior education meted out to Black and poor students in New York City.

February 1, 1960

Four students from North Carolina A&T College staged a sit-in protest at the lunch counter of a Greensboro, North Carolina, five-and-dime store on February 1, 1960. The historic action ignited a spark that, within a few days, set off similar demonstrations in 15 southern cities in five different states.



PAUL ROBESON

January 23, 1976

Paul Robeson, an outstanding scholar, an excellent athlete and a polished performer, died in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on January 23, 1976, at the age of 77. Believed by many to be one of the greatest performers and Black political activists in history, Robeson was forced to live out the twilight years of his life in obscurity due to his outspoken opposition to American racism and capitalism.

BIG FLORIDA FREEZE LEAVES 200,000 FARMWORKERS JOBLESS

(Apopka, Fla.) - More than 200,000 farmworkers have been left jobless here by a severe freeze that brought snow to Miami and caused crop damage throughout Florida estimated at $358 million, forcing growers to raise prices as much as 30 per cent.

Those workers not yet laid off must toil for piecework wages that are among the lowest in America. According to a bi-lingual counselor of the Migrant Ministry in Apopka, "The trouble is the workers aren't getting their share of the increase of the market value of the produce."

Many workers are migrants, most of them Mexicans and Blacks who are being evicted from makeshift houses and labor camps where rents are long overdue and utilities have been turned off.



Mother and baby participate in rally of several hundred migrant farm workers at Miami's Federal Building to demand relief as freezing weather has forced them out of work.

Their wages do not enable many to meet weekly housing and heating costs of $15 to $30 and food bills as high as $80.



Ice clings to oranges in a Florida fruit grove. Bitter cold has destroyed millions of dollars worth of crops and has put hundreds of thousands out of work.

"About all we can do," one migrant mother said, "is hope our children don't get sick."

Earlier this week, about 300 migrant demonstrators — most of them mothers and children — staged a protest at Miami's Federal Building in search of assistance.

Layoffs are expected to last for as long as three months before warmer spring weather arrives and the migrants make their yearly pilgrimage northward to the peach orchards of Georgia and the apple and vegetable farms of Ohio, Michigan and elsewhere in the mid-West.

EMERGENCY RELIEF

At present, state and church-affiliates are mobilizing emergency relief programs in advance of still another expected cold wave in Florida, with temperatures predicted in the 20's and 30's. Governor Reubin Askew has said that state funds can provide relief for only about 20,000 or 10 per cent of the unemployed workers statewide. He has asked President Carter to declare Florida a disaster area and thus make the state eligible for federal unemployment funds and improved food stamp benefits.

At nonprofit, federally-assisted centers such as the Organized Migrants in Community Action in Homestead, near Miami, thousands of jobless workers are lining up for food stamps, housing, medical services, clothing, blankets and canned goods.

OPERATION FREEZE

A statewide program called Operation Freeze recently attracted two dozen social workers

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Gas Shortages Leave 1.5 Million Unemployed

(Chicago, Illinois) - Extremely severe winter weather in the East and Midwest has forced 1.5 million people out of work as industry and business have had to shut down to insure enough fuel for home consumption.

The recent cold wave is responsible for the deaths of 75 people already and weather forecasters predict that there will be no let-up in the near future.

Ohio reported the highest number of workers idled by the Arctic weather, with one million people, or 25 per cent of its work force, laid off. The hardest hit city in the country has been Buffalo, New York, where at least 12 people have frozen to death and the city is totally paralyzed. Seven were found dead in their cars. Temperatures have dipped to as low as 100 degrees below zero (including the wind chill factor) in parts in Minnesota.

The diversion of natural gas supplies from the factories to the homes may have prevented widespread disaster. Yet many poor families' homes are still without heat anyway. According to energy analysts an average home will be paying $236 more for their oil and natural gas supplies than it did last winter.

S.C. School Boycott Ends–Blacks Win Major Concessions

(St. Matthews, S.C.) - A nine-week school boycott by Black students in the Calhoun County school district ended here recently as major concessions were won by the Black community on numerous grievances.

Returning Black students and their families won these major concessions:

•Aging St. Matthews High School will be renovated and planning will begin for a new school building.

•School administrators will be given written policy guidelines by the school board.

•The school district's books will be audited.

•Parent-teacher associations will be organized at each of the district's seven schools.

Also, the school district will be hiring a coordinator to obtain federal funds which the district has ignored, and will work to bring the ratio of Black teachers up to the Black-White pupil ratio in county schools, the *Guardian* reports.

But one of the major objectives of the boycott, the firing of school superintendent Thad Ott and high school principals Ernest Stokes and Walter Funderburk, was not accomplished. The three White administrators were charged with being totally insensitive to the needs of Black students, who make up 85 per cent of the 2,500-pupil school district.

Under South Carolina state law

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE



Calhoun County, South Carolina, students study in makeshift classroom during their nine-week school boycott.

JOSE MEDINA FIGHT HIGHLIGHTS STRUGGLE OF UNDOCUMENTED WORKERS

(New York, N.Y.) - Jose Medina, a Mexican political exile, union activist and attorney living in Los Angeles, is currently fighting attempts by the U.S. government to deport him to Mexico. If successful, his case could create a precedent strengthening the rights of other undocumented workers who have faced intensified repression and deportations in recent months.

Medina's ninth deportation hearing, scheduled for January 11, was postponed by the government until February 10.





INS border patrol officers force undocumented Mexican woman out from under hood of car at border crossing and (below) frisk "illegal aliens," traveling on freight train.

Medina was arrested by FBI agents in March of 1976. After hours of interrogation on his political activities, Medina was turned over to the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) for immediate deportation. The INS charged him with "illegal entry" into the U.S.

But Medina refused to be "voluntarily" deported and began an effort to fight the deportation attempt.

Most undocumented Mexicans who are arrested are silently deported without recourse and without legal representation. A Bar Association study showed that of 100,000 people deported in 1975, only five per cent were represented by lawyers.

"They say that I'm here with no inspection at the border, that I entered this country at an unknown place on an unknown date. But these charges are false," Medina explained to *Liberation News Service (LSM)*.

Medina's defense goes beyond his insistence that the charges of illegal entry are false. He maintains that illegal surveillance and violations of due process invalidate the INS proceedings against him. He is also challenging the right of the U.S. government to restrict the movement of workers seeking jobs.

These issues still have not been resolved as the government continues to postpone the deportation hearings.

While Medina's case is pending in the courts, he has petitioned the State Department for political asylum in this country. Twelve independent labor organizations in Mexico have filed petitions on his behalf saying that he would face serious danger if he was deported to Mexico.

Medina was a leader in the student/worker uprisings in Mexico in 1968. Over 400 students were killed by the government in the ensuing "Massacre of Tlaltelolco," during which Medina and thousands of others were arrested.

After his release, Medina, as a lawyer, participated in unionization efforts of thousands of workers throughout Mexico and also defended hundreds of political prisoners jailed in 1968. He later founded the Hasta La Victoria Siempre (Always Forward Till Victory) People's Law Office.

Medina was arrested several times and received numerous death threats. He moved to the U.S. in 1973 and became involved in issues of Mexican workers and the Mexican organization CASA-General Brotherhood of Workers.

As Medina's case is one of the few deportations of undocumented workers that is being contested in the courts, the procedures may have implications for others in his situation.

RIGHTS

"We are struggling for democratic, constitutional rights, for the rights of due process, for all undocumented people," Medina told *LNS*. Rights presently denied to undocumented include: the right to free counsel; time to gather evidence; a guarantee that court proceedings be translated into the defendant's own language; and the application of the fifth amendment against self-incrimination.

"We are now pushing the issue of undocumented people in labor and leftist organizations in the U.S. because we are an integral part of the working class here," stressed Medina.

He explained that Mexican workers, particularly in the Southwest, are currently trying to fight the position of George Meany and the heads of the AFL-CIO who, "sharing a policy with the government and the multinational corporations, try to identify undocumented workers as the principal enemy of the working class in the United States."

NEW LAW

Meanwhile, the immediate effect of a new federal immigration law is that 23 children are scattered throughout Los Angeles with different babysitters, their parents deported after a factory raid by the U.S Immigration and Naturalization Service. On a national scale, the new law promises rough treatment for an estimated eight million persons who have immigrated to the United States in the past 25 years without obtaining proper legal papers.

The new law, known as the "Eilberg Law," went into effect on January 1 and has made the most sweeping changes in U.S. immigration law in 10 years. □

S.C. School Boycott Ends – Blacks Win

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students are barred from promotion if they miss more than 32 class days and as this deadline neared students began returning to class.

At a mass meeting held earlier last month Black students voted to end the boycott but vowed to continue to seek the dismissal of Ott, Stokes and Funderburk. Presently a grievance meeting before the county school board is scheduled to resolve complaints of misuse of school funds and insensitivity leveled against the three administrators.

At a press conference announcing the end of the boycott, South Carolina NAACP Field Secretary Isaac Williams commented, "There was a lot more accomplished here than was given up. The running of these schools isn't ever going to be the same again." □

Florida Freeze Leaves 200,000 Jobless

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to a three-hour meeting with state and federal officials. Under the supervision of Florida's state Department of Health and Rehabilitation Services, they plotted relief strategy to be implemented by early February when citrus groves can no longer be saved.

Still unresolved are disputes between workers and growers about whether temporary jobs will be made available in citrus groves for out-of-work vegetable pickers. Spokesmen for the workers have accused grove owners of trying to pad their labor force so they can keep wages low. The growers insist they need extra help to speed freeze-damaged oranges and grapefruits to juice-processing plants.

Another issue is how much relief to give farmworkers, based on conflicting estimates of the size of the labor force by workers' groups and managers. "If the farmworkers' organizations say they have 100,000 workers, the industry quotes only 10,000," one source said. □

SACRAMENTO HEARING

"Slaughter Of Outsiders" If Death Penalty Revived

(Sacramento, Calif.) - The reinstatement of the death penalty in California may bring about the "slaughter" of "repulsive looking, uneducated outsiders in society," an opponent of capital punishment told a California legislative committee here last week.

State public defender Paul Halvonik made the statement while testifying in the first of a series of hearings on capital punishment conducted by the Assembly Criminal Justice Committee. Emphasizing his point that the death penalty will always be used against poor and oppressed people, Halvonik insisted, "Few of us sitting here are in danger of being killed under a death penalty law."



Chair in which Utah Death Row inmate Gary Gilmore was executed by a firing squad. Note Black hood (draped over partition) which covered Gilmore's head during the execution.

Stanford University professor Anthony Amsterdam said that if the state legislature passes a bill "to kill people," it should make sure the people get a fair trial first. Amsterdam, who has fought the death penalty before the California Supreme Court and the U.S. Supreme Court, declared that he will also fight any death penalty the legislature approves.

Meanwhile, Leo McCarthy, speaker of the Assembly, last week predicted that the state legislature will pass a measure to restore capital punishment, despite Governor Jerry Brown's promise to veto any bill reviving the death penalty.

McCarthy, who remains personally opposed to capital punishment, said he was convinced of the measure's prospects by surveys showing "a lopsided margin" of support for it among legislators. Asked if the legislature would muster a two-thirds vote to override Governor Brown's veto, McCarthy said, "That's a question mark, and I'm not sure we'll know that till we get to the day of an override vote."

Capital punishment advocates, led by State Attorney General Evelle Younger, hope to put on record all legislators who support their restoration efforts during the floor vote in the Assembly and state Senate, thereby showing Brown that an override might succeed.

Law enforcement spokesmen, however, concede that a vote on the bill alone does not guarantee that the legislators, particularly the Democrats, would slap the governor in the face by voting to override. Many legislators received Brown's help in the last election and none wants him speaking against them in the re-election race.

Speaker McCarthy predicted that public preferences for the death penalty would weaken if citizens were asked about the penalty of life imprisonment without possibility of parole for various types of murder, the alternative that Governor Brown proposes.□

"BOOK NOT CLOSED," STATE FACES OVER 50 LAWSUITS

ATTICA INMATE DENIED PAROLE AS N.Y. GOVERNOR GIVES IN TO PRESSURE

(New York, N.Y.) - Despite a recent proclamation of amnesty by New York Governor Hugh Carey, the "book isn't closed" on the 1971 Attica prison uprising as inmate John (Dacajewiah) Hill was denied parole despite the commutation of his life sentence.

Apparently Carey, who commuted Hill's sentence and pardoned seven other inmates, has given in to the pressure of police organizations and right-wing reactionaries, reports the *Guardian*, by having the New York parole board hold up Hill's release for at least two more years.







Scenes from historic 1971 Attica prison rebellion. Despite clemency proclamation by New York Governor Hugh Carey, Attica inmate JOHN HILL (inset) will remain in prison for at least two more years due to adverse parole board ruling.

In a recent interview at Ossining Correctional Facility (Sing Sing), Hill commented, "I'm being used as a scapegoat again. If they leave it up to the discretion of the parole board, I'll never get out of these penitentiaries."

Hill's attorneys, the noted William Kunstler and Margaret Katner of the Center for Constitutional Rights, blasted Carey, stating, "The failure to parole John Hill represents an abject surrender by the governor to the studied objections received from some quarters to his courageous act in commuting Hill's sentence.

"Hill had complied with all the requirements for parole, and his wife and infant son had relocated in New York City to begin a new life with him. We will explore every legal procedure by which that gross injustice to a young man — who is now bearing the entire burden of the Attica rebellion on his shoulders — can be rectified."

The 24-year-old Hill was not surprised by the board's decision but, he said, "The only thing I really felt were thoughts of my wife and my son and what they have to go through."

In a related development, the state of New York is faced with defending itself from dozens of lawsuits which have been filed by former Attica inmates, families of prisoners and correctional officers slain by state police on "Bloody Monday," September 13, 1971, the day the prison was retaken.

In making the amnesty proclamation Carey openly admitted that the state's intentional cov. up had "effectively precluded the possibility now of bringing to justice, by trial or disciplinary action, any armed personnel who were misdirected or abused their authority in the retaking of the facility and rehousing of the inmates."

As a result of Carey's clemency statement (which pardoned both guards and prisoners), many lawyers feel that New York state is in a very weak position to defend itself against these suits. "After the governor's message," said one lawyer, "it would be very hard for the state to deny culpability."

Altogether, more than 50 lawsuits have been filed against the state in federal court and the New York state Court of Claims. One federal suit, filed on behalf of all the inmates who were in D-yard at Attica, seeks $2 billion in damages from the state and its top officials at the time, including former Governor Nelson A. Rockefeller.

The other suits are also charging that state's employees behaved maliciously and negligently, reports the *New York Times*, and asks for more than $50 million in damages.

A December, 1975, report on how the Attica prosecution was conducted concluded that it was "indelibly clear that more force was used than was necessary" in retaking the prison and that "serious errors in judgement had been made in the criminal investigation."□

LOUISIANA SUPREME COURT

GARY TYLER LOSES APPEAL- GETS LIFE AT HARD LABOR

(New Orleans, La.) - The Louisiana Supreme Court rejected Gary Tyler's appeal January 24 and sentenced him to life in prison at hard labor.

The justices ordered that the 18-year-old Black youth spend at least 20 years behind bars, with no chance during that time of parole, probation or suspended sentence.

Tyler was convicted of a trumped-up murder charge in November, 1975, and sentenced to death by the electric chair.

His case grew out of a fatal shooting in front of Destrehan High School, 25 miles from New Orleans, on October 7, 1974.

School authorities had closed school early because of racial disturbances. White students at Destrehan High had repeatedly instigated anti-Black violence.

Gary Tyler hadn't been at school that day. He was picked up by a deputy sheriff and driven to the school, just in time to be herded onto a bus with 74 other Black students.

SHOT RANG OUT

As three buses of Blacks drove past a screaming, rock-throwing mob of 200 Whites, a shot rang out. Thirteen-year-old Timothy Weber, a White, was hit. He died a few hours later.

The cops stopped Tyler's bus. They claimed the shot had been fired from there. They searched the bus and the students for two hours, but found no gun.

Then the cops took all the students and the bus to a police station. There they removed a seat from the bus and a few minutes later announced they had "found" a .45 caliber automatic pistol stuffed into a slash in the seat.

By an odd coincidence, the gun happened to be the same one that had disappeared earlier from a police firing range.

Taking advantage of an already tense situation, racists such as Ku Klux Klan leader David Duke inflamed local prejudices into a bloodthirsty hysteria.

Tyler was singled out as their sacrificial victim.

An all-White jury convicted Gary Tyler of first-degree murder and he was sentenced to die.

There was only one prosecution eyewitness who claimed to have seen Tyler fire the gun — Natalie Blanks. Not a single one of the other students on the bus had seen a thing.



1,500 marched in a New Orleans demonstration demanding freedom for GARY TYLER (inset).

Other witnesses, including the bus driver, testified that the shot couldn't have come from the bus.

Blanks had a history of mental instability. She also had drug charges pending against her at the time of the trial. None of this information was allowed to reach the jury.

After the trial Juanita Tyler, Gary's mother, spearheaded a drive to prove her son's innocence and win his freedom. Attorney Jack Peebles was retained to handle the appeal.

Gary Tyler's supporters around the country have held teach-ins, rallies, picket lines and demonstrations to demand a halt to the racist frame-up. Juanita Tyler has crisscrossed the nation to speak about the case.

Meanwhile, Natalie Blanks admitted last year that she had lied on the witness stand under heavy pressure from the cops. And more, new evidence turned up that vindicated Gary Tyler.

But the appeal had to go to the same racist judge that had sentenced Tyler in the first place.

NOT SURPRISINGLY

Not surprisingly the judge chose to believe that Natalie Blanks had actually told the truth at the first trial. He denied the appeal.

Now the state supreme court has refused to take any action. The justices would not consider the question of Blanks' recantation. They piously asserted it was a matter for the district court to decide. The district court had already ruled that she told the truth at the trial.□

Carter Appointees Tied To Illegal Spying

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3

1.5 billion records on individuals.

Documents show that this surveillance started when the Johnson administration became disturbed over the wave of Black uprisings which swept through the country in the summer of 1967. Vance, who went to Detroit as Johnson's special representative, returned to Washington to report on the government's lack of preparation in handling these rebellions.

Vance recommended that the collection of information was needed to deploy troops and to determine the severity of an uprising.

Another excuse for the collection of information came from an anti-Vietnam march on the Pentagon in October, 1967, when the Department of Defense stated it was overwhelmed by the size of the protest.

Around this time, then Attorney General Ramsey Clark ordered the establishment of an Interdivision Information Unit (IDIU) within the Justice Department to collect information on all forms of political dissidence. The unit obtained information from the FBI, Army intelligence and other federal organizations, reports the *Times*.

When the country exploded after the assassination of Martin Luther King, Jr. in April of 1968, the intelligence operation surged ahead with the knowledge and consent of Clark, Christopher Califano, Vance and others prominent in the Johnson administration.□

PEOPLE'S PERSPECTIVE

$3 Million Police Car

(Washington, D.C.) - After three years and the extravagant expenditure of $3.62 million, the federal Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) still has not been able to finish production on 20 highly sophisticated "police cars of the future." LEAA officials estimate the cars — with sophisticated electronic and computerized equipment costing $50,000 apiece — will be ready by this summer. Labor costs run to $25,000 per car, and more than half a million dollars has been spent just on the equipment.

Minorities Denounce Carter

(Washington, D.C.) - Pointing out that Blacks provided President Jimmy Carter's victory margin, civil rights leaders have condemned the President for his actions affecting minorities since being elected. The two major denunciations of Carter by the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights — which elected NAACP lobbyist Clarence Mitchell as its chairman at its annual meeting here last week — were his appointment of Griffin Bell as attorney general and his emphasis on tax cuts over public works jobs as a method of stimulating the economy.

Watergater To Be Released

(Washington, D.C.) - The U.S. Parole Commission recently ordered Watergate conspirator E. Howard Hunt released from prison February 25 if he pays his $10,000 fine. Hunt denies his release has any connection with his testimony — which coincided with the disclosure of his parole last week — at the bombing trial of Cuban exile Rolando Otero. Otero, who is being tried in connection with nine Miami-area bombings in 1975, said he and other Cuban exiles were trained by Hunt before the 1961 Bay of Pigs invasion of Cuba.

House Chairman Ousted

(Washington, D.C.) - Democratic congressmembers, under public pressure for a strict new code of ethics, voted last week to deny Representative Robert Sikes the chairmanship of a subcommittee he was accused of using for personal gain.



Recent BLACK PANTHER interview at San Bruno County Jail.

HEALTH CARE DETERIORATING

San Bruno Medical Screening Program Dropped

(San Bruno, Calif.) - In the wake of a November, 1976, expose featured in this newspaper on negligent health care and rampant guard brutality at the San Francisco County Jail in San Bruno, a BLACK PANTHER reporter and photographer recently returned to the much-troubled facility here to participate in a discussion on improving medical services for the close to 700, predominantly Third World inmate population.

Responding to the request of Dr. Paul Weinberg, one of the resident physicians at San Bruno, THE BLACK PANTHER learned from prison inmates involved in the talks that health care at the isolated facility is deteriorating, and that even the screening teams from the Prisoners' Health Project (PHP) have been removed.

On his part, Dr. Weinberg, who has a background in assisting in setting up and organizing several free clinics and alternative health care models, consistently maintained that the problems at San Bruno must be seen in terms of the refusal of the San Francisco County Health Department and the Board of Supervisors to confront the problem squarely and deal with it as a priority issue.

Dr. Weinberg particularly pointed the finger at the head of the county Department of Health, a Dr. Mandel, as taking a hypocritical, anti-inmate attitude towards improving health for county prisoners.

Mandel, Weinberg charged, along with some of the city's supervisors, were playing politi-

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"MARINE CORPS TOO BIASED TO BE OBJECTIVE," SAYS LAWYER

BLACK G.I.s IN CAMP PENDLETON K.K.K. CASE SEEK TRIAL CHANGE

(Camp Pendleton, Calif.) - Ten Black Marines charged with assault in a case stemming from widespread Ku Klux Klan activity on Camp Pendleton announced last week their intention to seek to have their trial removed from the jurisdiction of the Marine Corps.

Attorneys for the Black men, Leonard Weinglass and David Weitzman, contend that the Marine Corps is too involved in the matter to be objective. Weinglass stated that racism and Klan activity will be the major issues in the upcoming trial, scheduled for February 13, and the Corps cannot offer unbiased judgment.

The Black Marines are charged with assaulting seven White Marines in a raid on a barrack which was believed to be the site of a KKK meeting.

In a legal brief submitted to the secretary of the Navy, the attorneys for the Black servicemen stated, "In order to relieve the processing of these cases of all taint of unfairness, the convening authority should be someone who is without interest in avoiding an exposure of the inability of the Marine Corps to establish an armed forces free of racism."

Already at a pretrial hearing, the presiding officer of the courts martial ruled that membership of Marine officers in the Klan was not material to the assault cases. In a recent press conference Weinglass stressed that the 10 Black men, who hoped to be tried together, will insist that they were provoked into the assault by the violent activity of KKK members stationed on the huge base.

Weinglass pointed out that the alleged beatings of the White Marines were preceded by a series of racial incidents that included a cross-burning, open display of KKK insignias by White Marines, attacks by Whites on Black Marines and White enlisted men openly displaying knives which they referred to as "nigga stickers."

Camp Pendleton officials insist that the base's Klan cell is a miniscule, faltering operation and that a potentially explosive racial situation has been "defused."





Billboard displaying the Marine Corps' shameless acceptance of KKK activity in its ranks (above) and supporters outside trial of Camp Pendleton 14.

Yet, during pretrial hearings for the Black Marines, a six-foot wooden cross was set afire in a training area and a White recruit (an admitted Klansman) was caught using a base copying machine to produce a piece of racist literature entitled, "A Nigga's Employment Application."

Although the Marine Corps command has boasted that the Camp Pendleton KKK group has been dispersed, Klansmen boast that their "secret" numbers on the 32,000-man base run into the hundreds.

During the past three weeks the full extent of the Klan's activities on this sprawling military installation has been revealed as witnesses testifying for the defense have spoken of open, blatant Klan provocation.

Although it has not been publicized by the media, the Camp Pendleton 14 Defense Committee recently reported that a Black Marine was found in a shower, handcuffed to the spigots with a plastic bag over his head, brutally slashed with knives and razors.

The attack has been labeled an "attempted suicide" by Marine officials.

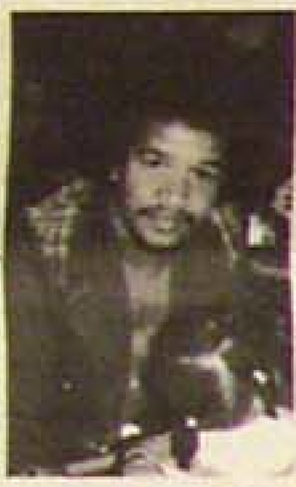
This and other incidents, says a statement issued by the defense committee, "show the seriousness of racist attacks and harassment going on at Camp Pendleton. The collusion between the Marine Corps command and the KKK is clear. . .The Marine Corps brass bears full responsibility for these and any further racist attacks."

On The Block

What Did You Think Of "Roots"?

(Asked in downtown San Francisco, and MacArthur Broadway Mall, Oakland).

Ricky Taylor
2009 Chestnut St.
Oakland, Calif.



It's just a known fact. Black people have been struggling and we're still struggling, except that it takes different tactics. You go through them or you don't go at all. It ain't too many things you can do; it ain't too many things left for you to do. That's a natural thing. If you can't make it doing what they want you to do, then you've got to come with different tactics.

Cheryl Pierre
260 Lester Ave.
Oakland
Unemployed/
Student



I thought it was a very educational program. I think it will help a lot of people to realize that slavery was very much a part of the Black culture and that it will help those who don't understand to better understand about where Black people come from, how they struggled and how they're still struggling.

Africans should see Roots. *I don't see any difference now. They are still killing people in the U.S. and southern Africa, the same ones who stole our ancestors.*



Emmanuel Akalu
Oakland/Student
(From Ethiopia)

It was a good show, really. But some of the things they showed, I didn't like it. The way they did the slaves. I didn't like it at all. The second night I saw it really made me upset. I still didn't like the way they did the Black people.



Margaret
Simmons
5333 Telegraph
Oakland
Housewife

Don Aguillard
78th Ave.
Oakland, Calif.



It was pretty good, I really enjoyed it. A lot of Black people found out about their culture and it might make some other people try to find out about their heritage. I'm thinking about going out and finding mine. There are some White people who feel that slavery is still here — that's really hard to accept. I'm not prejudiced myself. I hope that Black people will get together and try to do something about all this. It's really a shame.

Greer Smith
155 Buchanon
S.F./
Law Student



I have mixed feelings. Some of the White students here thought that was funny, the way they referred to women as "wenches." I think it was good for some of the people here who have been asleep or away from things for a while. It put things back in perspective. Some people didn't watch it, they were already mad enough.

I thought it was educational. It shed a lot of light on what happened then; a lot of things people didn't realize. I think it told people a lot that they didn't believe happened. I think it was beautiful. For those who were interested in it they'll have a better outlook on what to expect out of "those people." We had to go through hell. We're still going through hell and there's a lot of hell to come.



Cheryl Williams
1551 Madison
Oakland
Housewife

It gave us more pride for ourselves and for our brothers and sisters. They know that all our families came up the same way. They know where our people came from. They should have a sense of belonging to one. If everybody just gets like Roots *was and acts as a family, everything would be all right.*



Eddie Reed
9506 Olive #D.
Oakland, Calif.
Cable TV Installer

Suzette Stine
Oakland
Model



As far as where Black people were going and where they are now, it was untrue. In the picture, conditions were better. Why put people in the past instead of facing them to the future.

Patrick Walker
286 Orizaba
San Francisco
Store Manager



I don't think it should have had any effect on people that they haven't had already. They should have had John Wayne in it. He could have played a racist peckerwood better than the actors they had.

BPINS photos



Black inmate looks out from lonely prison cell.

CONN. PRISONERS ATTEMPT TO EXPOSE BRUTALITY

INMATE SUES PRISON OFFICIALS – UNJUST SOLITARY CONFINEMENT

(Somers, Conn.) - Robert J. Calovine, an inmate at the Somers Correctional Institution, recently filed a lawsuit against Connecticut corrections department officials in federal court over punishment he received after he attempted to speak out about prison conditions.

In his suit, Calovine contends that shortly after the disturbances at the Somers institution late last year, he was taken to New Haven Superior Court on a hearing for an unrelated matter concerning his court transcript. While there, he asked permission to speak out concerning the recent disturbances.

This request was denied by Judge LeVine. Upon returning to the institution later that afternoon, Calovine was given a disciplinary report by correctional officers Thomas O'Connel and Arthur Jeans, in which the officers claimed that Calovine had engaged in disruptive conduct while in the courtroom. At a rule infraction hearing in the institution, Calovine was sentenced to two weeks lock-up and a loss of thirty days good time.

In a reply to a letter from Calovine, Judge LeVine had this to say concerning the incident: "At no time did I consider your request to speak about the demonstrators at Somers and the conditions at that institution to be an arrogant request.

"You did request time to be heard on those issues which I had to deny, since I felt that the court room was not the place for an airing of your views on those subjects.

"I do want to make plain that you did not at any time create a disturbance. I trust that this letter will benefit you at the hearing on your discipline."

Calovine is asking for $25,000 damages from each of the correctional officers involved, as well as from the officials involved in the hearing, claiming that his Constitutional rights to express himself within the confines of a court of law without reprisals afterwards was violated by the defendants.

The disturbances which Calovine tryed to expose in court occurred in September of last year when 67 prisoners banded together to demonstrate against the unchecked brutality of prison guards in the Connecticut prison.

The peaceful demonstration was suppressed after 300 prison guards, and 75 state troopers, armed with riot helmets and pick-axe handles, forced inmates to strip, whereupon they were taken to the correctional facility's segregation unit. There, four protesters were singled out and beaten to "teach the demonstrators a lession," causing one inmate, Abraham Lee, to require 14 stitches in his forehead.

EARL BROWN/CRAEMEN GETHERS

Black Students Seek New Trial After False Armed Robbery Convictions

(Springfield, Mass. - Two Black former University of Massachusetts students, Earl Brown and Craeman Gethers, who have been unjustly imprisoned for over a year, are presently seeking a new trial on false armed robbery charges.

The two young Black men are charged with robbing $1,200 from a MacDonalds hamburger stand in Hadley, Massachusetts, (near the U. Mass. Amherst campus), in August 1974. The state's entire case against the two men is based on the testimony of so-called "eyewitnesses."

The first trial of the two former students ended in a mistrial. Two of the witnesses picked a picture of a Springfield, Massachusetts, priest who supposedly looked liked Gethers. Two other witnesses claimed that they saw Brown during the last week in August, 1974, but this was contradicted when it was proven in court that Brown was staying in a Springfield hotel with his mother at the time.

One of the witnesses, Debra Cook, picked a picture of a Robert Earl Brown from Cambridge, Massachusetts, identifying the man as one of the suspects in the robbery. Instead of looking for the Cambridge man, police searched Earl Brown's (whose first name is Robert also) dormitory room at U. Mass. There, clothes were found which were allegedly similar to the ones worn by one of the suspects in the robbery, providing an excuse to charge Brown with the crime.

Gethers passed a polygraph test, which proved his innocence, and refuted charges that he brandished a sawed-off shotgun in the incident. However, the trial judge was not "impressed with the experience (and expertise) of the (polygraph) examiner," who had conducted over 10,000 tests in his 24-year career.

SCOTTBORO CASE

In a letter from prison, Brown writes, ". . .The case of Earl Brown and Craemen Gethers strongly resembles the Scottsboro case of the 1930s. Apparently, the racism being perpetrated in Boston and the rest of 'Massissippi' has not changed since this time."

Gethers stated that he was "down but still swinging."□



Black inmates are railroaded into prisons and jails by unjust and illegal court proceedings.

Prisoner Sentenced To 75–100 Years In Cop Killing Frame-Up

(Pontiac, Ill.) — A Black inmate, who is serving a 75-to-100-year sentence for defending himself against an unjust police attack is presently appealing his case to the District Court of Illinois in an attempt to gain freedom and justice.

Carlos Connally is charged with killing a Chicago Task Force police officer, Thomas Kelly, and wounding another, Thomas Neustrom. The policemen had stopped an automobile Connally was driving in along with a companion and after an altercation Kelly was left dead in the street.

Connally and the companion who was riding with him in the car were labeled as the murderers after they were in a police "lineup," with four police officers who were supposedly unknown to the surviving cops.

Subsequently, Connally was convicted and given the death penalty. Later it was determined that Illinois' death penalty statute was un-Constitutional.

Connally has repeatedly insisted that he did not fire the shots which killed and wounded the officers and that the search of his apartment and the "line-up" he was subjected to were gross violations of his rights. Regardless, the Illinois state Court of Appeals turned down his request for a new and fair trial.

Carlos Connally is presently confined to Pontiac Correctional Center here and is asking anyone who can offer any type of assistance to write him at this address: Carlos Connally, Box 99, No. 15381, Pontiac, Illinois 61764.□

...And Bid Him Sing

By David G. Du Bois

Exciting Novel Examines Lives Of Black Americans In Egypt

*The following is the conclusion of David G. Du Bois' critically-acclaimed novel...*And Bid Him Sing *— a story about a group of Black Americans who leave the U.S. and settle in Egypt in an unsuccessful effort to escape the degradation of American racism. In the following conclusion of the book, Suliman Ibn Rashid, a Black poet, is among the Americans evacuated from Egypt when the 1967 Middle East War breaks out between Egypt and Israel.*

CONCLUSION

The waiter came with the drinks. When he had gone, Suliman continued:

"He said the boats ain't leaving Alexandria until tomorrow morning. Said he'd do what he could. But that I'd have to go to Alex tonight with everybody else." He took a long swallow from his glass of beer.

"He's bull-shittin'. He ain't goin' to do nothin'. I could tell as soon as that son of a bitch from the embassy talked to him. Don't know what they said. But they was talking about me. The three of them had their heads together, Munir and these two." He paused.

"Ain't that some shit!" He smiled wryly, his mouth twisted in a snarl, his eyes looking into mine with disgust. "...the Egyptians and the Americans gettin' it together to fuck over you and me!" He gulped down the contents of his glass. "Man! A nigger ain't shit!" I wondered if he was referring to himself, to Egyptians, or to both. "It don't make no difference what side the Atlantic he's on."

He said the words without conviction, almost as if he felt he had to say them. It was clear he did not expect to be challenged. He hadn't said them to elicit a challenge.

When no one spoke for several moments, he sat a little forward in his chair and said: "Dig, man. You gotta collect my money for the books that're around. Wherever you see 'em. Just tell 'em what happened and that you're to pick up my cut." He reached down beside his chair for his briefcase. "I typed up a statement and signed it."

He took out a long business envelope and handed it to me. "Any bread you get can go on what I owe you. If you get any after that you can send it to me. I'll write you where I am." Without changing his business-like manner he added: "Man, I'm keepin' your typewriter. You got one. I packed it with my things."

"Keep it," I said. "Maybe it'll help you write another book of poems."

"Shit!" he intoned, dragging out the word, and stood up. "They serving lunch now. I'm hungry."

"You all go ahead," I said. "I'll pay the bill here. Can't join you for lunch, but I'll look in on you in the dining room to say so long."

I heard nothing for four months. And then a letter came from Mika.

Istanbul, Turkey
October 10, 1967

Dear Bob,

It's awful of me not to have written before this. But you know how I am about my correspondence. It's absolutely the last thing I can get around to doing. Letters are so inadequate.

Anyway, I'm here in this exquisitely beautiful city working for a U.S. mission — a job. Until this week Suliman was with me here. But he left suddenly without a word. I was told by friends of his that he hitched a ride with a Dutch couple who were driving a Land Rover across Europe to Amsterdam. I came home from work last Tuesday and found him and most of his things gone.



*DAVID G. Du BOIS, author of . . .*And Bid Him Sing, *charms admirers at 1974 book party.*

I'm not surprised. When we first got here from Greece he got mixed up with an awful bunch of expatriates and other odd people, drinking and smoking very heavy. I thought he was deliberately trying to run himself into his grave. He had a terrible time with his leg, too, but wouldn't stay off it. Nothing I did was right. Tried to get him work, but he couldn't keep it; mainly because of his leg, I guess. But he wouldn't take care of it. Then he started running around with a tough bunch of Black G.I. deserters, antiwar, Black Power crowd. I saw less and less of him then.

After a while he started talking about wanting to go home. He said it was because of his leg, but



I could tell he was beginning to really want to go back. He wrote home for money. Don't know if he got any. Poor dear. I'm sure it's best for him to go back. I only hope he makes it without too much trouble. I don't have any address for him in the States. Maybe he'll write. But I doubt it.

I'll have to tell you all about the evacuation when I come to Cairo. I'm going to try to make a visit during my vacation this summer, if I can afford it. I'll let you know if I'm coming.

Incidently, Kamal turned up at the Port Terminal in Alex, baggage and all. I think they must have picked him up and brought him in by force. But he never said. Abdel Hamid never did show up. Do you know if he's still in Cairo? I heard some people stayed.

How is my darling Cairo? I miss it very much. Write me all the news, and do let me know if you hear from Suliman.

Love,
Mika

P.S. Suliman didn't do any writing while he was here. I guess there were too many Americans around, or something. Besides, he kept saying the Turks looked just like White folks! □

REVOLUTIONARY SUICIDE

By Huey P. Newton

"Trial"

We are continuing with the chapter "Trial" from Revolutionary Suicide, *written by Black Panther Party leader and chief theoretician Huey P. Newton. While on the witness stand during court proceedings, Huey details the oppression faced by Black people and the purpose of the Black Panther Party.*

PART 85

Then I told how, under the influence of my brother Melvin, I had taught myself to read by going again and again through Plato's *Republic*. I tried to explain what a deep impression Plato's allegory of the cave had made on me and how the prisoners in that cave were a symbol of the Black man's predicament in this country.

It was a seminal experience in my life, I explained, for it had started me thinking and reading and trying to find a way to liberate Black people. Then I told of meeting Bobby Seale at Oakland City College and how the Black Panther Party grew out of our talks.

EXPOSITION AND EXPLICATION

Garry led me through an exposition of what the Black Panther Party stood for and an explication of its ten-point program. I recited the ten points in the courtroom and explained them. Blacks, I said, are a colonized people used only for the benefit and profit of the power structure whenever it suits their purposes.

After the Civil War, Blacks were kicked off plantations and had nowhere to go. For nearly one hundred years they were either unemployed or used for the most menial tasks, because industry preferred to use the labor of more acceptable immigrants — the Irish, the Italians, and the Jews.

However, when World War II started, Blacks were again employed — in factories and by industry — because, with the White male population off fighting there was a labor shortage. But when the war ended, Blacks were once again kicked off "the plantation" and left stranded with no place to go in an industrial society. Growing up in the late forties, I was aware of it in Oakland, because major defense plants had been built there during the war, and a large Black population was condemned to unemployment after the war.

I quoted the second point in our program as a way of changing all this: "We want full employment for our people. We believe that the Federal Government is responsible and obligated to give every man employment or a guaranteed income. We believe that if the White American businessmen will not give full employment, then the means of production should be taken from the businessmen and placed in the community so that the people of the community can organize and employ all of its people and give a high standard of living."

Sometimes, while I was explaining Black history and the aims of the Black Panther Party to the court, I forgot that I was on trial for my life. The subjects were so real and important to me that I would get lost in what I was saying. There were moments when I even enjoyed myself, especially when I had a chance to score points against Judge Friedman and Jensen.

On one occasion I saw an opportunity to show my contempt for the judge, and I took it. I was describing how some immigrant groups had been subjected to oppression and discrimination when they first arrived in this country, but that after they began to make economic gains some of them had joined their oppressors, even when the oppressors continued to discriminate against the immigrants' own people.



During his 1968 murder trial, HUEY P. NEWTON (inset) detailed in his testimony the racism and oppression faced by Black Americans.

I used as an example Jews who join the Elks Club, even though they know that this organization is racist and anti-Semitic. Judge Friedman had been the first Jew admitted to the Elks Club in Oakland, a fact that had been given a great deal of publicity. The Elks wanted it believed that they were no longer anti-Semitic, but everybody knew better.

Another time, talking about contemporary racism in American society, I deliberately used the Mormon church as one of the most blatant proponents of ethnic discrimination. Knowing that Jensen was a Mormon, I looked at him when I said this, instead of the jury. He gave me a smirk, and I kept on looking at him. He could say nothing in front of the jury lest they learn the truth about him.

Jensen often became impatient with the way Garry was conducting his examination of me and frequently interrupted, but even he sometimes seemed interested in what I was saying. Throughout, however, those meaningful glances passed between Jensen and Judge Friedman, the judge asking for an objection and Jensen giving it to him.

Friedman could hardly hide his disapproval of everything I was saying and kept telling me to stick to the present and the incident itself. Then Garry would remind him that everything I said was relevant to the defense. Somehow, we managed to get in all the most important political aspects of the case, and that was what mattered most.

Only when that was accomplished did I turn to my version of what had happened that morning. I described it exactly as it took place up until Frey shot me. After that, of course, I had passed out, so I could describe only those things I remembered and my hazy impressions of them.

TO BE CONTINUED

Oakland Community School Performance Dedicated To Youth Of Soweto

"A BRIGHTER TOMORROW": COURAGEOUS CHILDREN JOINED IN A COMMON BOND

(Oakland, Calif.) - "A Brighter Tomorrow" was the theme of a highly educational program presented last Sunday by the children of Oakland Community School (OCS) in dedication to the shining example set by the youth of South Africa (Azania) who earned worldwide admiration for their leadership of the Azanian liberation struggle in 1976.

For their first performance of 1977, the OCS children clearly demonstrated, through the Azanian songs, dances, poems and the play they wrote, that from Oakland, USA, to Soweto, South Africa, there is a common bond, a common strength, and a common spirit uniting youth the world over.

Welcoming the audience to the Sunday afternoon Oakland Community Learning Center (OCLC) performance was Gregory Wilson, a 10-year-old Level 7 student who served as narrator for the program. Gregory explained that the victorious liberation struggles of Guinea-Bissau, the People's Republic of Mozambique and the People's Republic of Angola have been a source of inspiration and strength for the people of Zimbabwe (Rhodesia), Namibia (South West Africa) and Azania in their current efforts to bring freedom and equality to the Black and oppressed people of their countries. In Azania, Gregory said, it has been the children, "children like those of us at Oakland Community School," who have been in the forefront of the freedom fight.



GREGORY WILSON opens Sunday program at OCLC.

Following the welcome and introduction, the boys in Levels 4-7 performed the Isicathulo (Mine Workers) dance, a traditional dance of Azania. Attired in shiny black boots — the central feature of the dance — the boys skillfully executed the rhythmic steps of the dance.

Next, the girls of Levels 4-7 presented the Umtshikiwo dance. Wearing lovely African dresses made by some of the parents of the children, the young girls were an impressive sight as they moved across the stage to the accompaniment of a conga drum.

Special credit goes to Ms. Thoko Mondlase-Hall, Oakland Community School artist-in-residence, who taught the children the Azanian songs and dances they performed. Ms. Hall, who is from Azania, was also instrumental in giving the children a sense of what life is like in Azania. Her contributions, plus the studying of Azania the children did in preparation for the program, gave the performance the authenticity and deep meaning that it had.

Next, the children of Levels 1-3, the youngest children in the School, sang "Ibandengelami," followed by the children of Levels 4-7 who sang "Kusile," ("Come To Me, Let's Be Friends").

Prior to the three-act play entitled *A Brighter Tomorrow* — written by the children themselves — Gregory Wilson gave a brief background on the Soweto protest movement that erupted last June in the Black "township" of over one million people located just outside Johannesburg. He explained that the original demonstrations organized by the youth to protest the forced use of the Dutch Afrikaans language in their classrooms and textbooks expanded into a total struggle for freedom as the Soweto community, and Black communities throughout Azania, began to see that the apartheid system is the true enemy of the people and must be destroyed.





Levels 4-7 girls perform Umtshikiwo dance (above) and boys present the Isicathulo (Mine Workers) dance (right).

A Brighter Tomorrow traced the growth of the Soweto protest movement. In Scene 1, which took place in a classroom of a school, a group of children decided that they would not speak the Afrikaans language and that they would start a boycott of Soweto schools. So strong were they in their stand that they convinced their teacher to join with them.

In Scene 2, the children, picket signs in hand, took to the streets of Soweto to convince their parents and other adults that not only should the schools be boycotted but that the adults should boycott their jobs, thereby crippling the South African economy. Several adults agreed to join the boycott. The government, however, seeing how successfully the children were organizing the community, sent the South African police in to break up the protests, and several people, mostly children, were killed.

In Scene 3, the final scene of the play, a group of children rushed into a Soweto bar where several adults were gathered. They explained that they had just come from a funeral for some of the children killed in the protests and that the police came into the funeral and killed several of those in attendance. The children then convinced the adults to close the bars and join them in the freedom struggle.

As an epilogue to the play, Gregory Wilson noted that not only did the bars all over Soweto close, but the children persuaded their parents to boycott Christmas in commemoration of all those who had been killed or hurt "trying to make a brighter tomorrow for the people of Azania. We, the children of Oakland Community School," Gregory said, "join with the children of Soweto and children all over the world who are working to make a brighter tomorrow for us all."

"LOVE IS THE ANSWER"

Concluding the program, all of the children of the School sang "Love Is The Answer" — the love possessed by children who dare to risk their lives in the name of freedom.

Throughout the program, color and black and white slides of children and scenes in Guinea-Bissau, Angola and Azania — provided by the African Liberation Support Coalition and the Liberation Support Movement — and children of Oakland Community School were shown. As the slides dramatically alternated between African children and OCS children, the audience was reminded of the beauty and innocence of our youth, who, seeking a better world for all humankind, have courageously taken on the leadership of liberation struggles the world over.

In solidarity with the people of Azania, proceeds from the program were divided between the schools in Soweto and the Oakland Community School.

Following the children's program, the monthly OCS Donation Drawing was conducted by Oakland Community School Director Ericka Huggins. First prize of $100 went to Ms. Marian Beverly.□







Scenes from original OCS play A Brighter Tomorrow: (top photo) Children in Soweto classroom decide to boycott schools in protest of forced used of Afrikaans language; (middle photo) Boycott scene in the streets of Soweto; and (above) protesters shot down by South African police.





Left, children of Levels 1-3 sing "Ibandengelami." Above, "Kusile" ("Come To Me, Let's Be Friends") is sung by children of Levels 4-7.





Left, entire OCS student body put their hearts into singing of finale song, "Love Is The Answer." Right, with her son, Ms. MARIAN BEVERLY (left) receives $100 first prize in OCS Donation Drawing from School Director ERICKA HUGGINS.

THE BLACK PANTHER PARTY PROGRAM

MARCH 29, 1972 PLATFORM

WHAT WE WANT, WHAT WE BELIEVE

1. WE WANT FREEDOM. WE WANT POWER TO DETERMINE THE DESTINY OF OUR BLACK AND OPPRESSED COMMUNITIES.

We believe that Black and oppressed people will not be free until we are able to determine our destinies in our own communities ourselves, by fully controlling all the institutions which exist in our communities.

2. WE WANT FULL EMPLOYMENT FOR OUR PEOPLE.

We believe that the federal government is responsible and obligated to give every person employment or a guaranteed income. We believe that if the American businessmen will not give full employment, then the technology and means of production should be taken from the businessmen and placed in the community so that the people of the community can organize and employ all of its people and give a high standard of living.

3. WE WANT AN END TO THE ROBBERY BY THE CAPITALIST OF OUR BLACK AND OPPRESSED COMMUNITIES.

We believe that this racist government has robbed us and now we are demanding the overdue debt of forty acres and two mules. Forty acres and two mules were promised 100 years ago as restitution for slave labor and mass murder of Black people. We will accept the payment in currency which will be distributed to our many communities. The American racist has taken part in the slaughter of over fifty million Black people. Therefore, we feel this is a modest demand that we make.

4. WE WANT DECENT HOUSING, FIT FOR THE SHELTER OF HUMAN BEINGS.

We believe that if the landlords will not give decent housing to our Black and oppressed communities, then the housing and the land should be made into cooperatives so that the people in our communities, with government aid, can build and make decent housing for the people.

5. WE WANT EDUCATION FOR OUR PEOPLE THAT EXPOSES THE TRUE NATURE OF THIS DECADENT AMERICAN SOCIETY. WE WANT EDUCATION THAT TEACHES US OUR TRUE HISTORY AND OUR ROLE IN THE PRESENT-DAY SOCIETY.

We believe in an educational system that will give to our people a knowledge of self. If you do not have knowlede of yourself and your position in the society and the world, then you will have little chance to know anything else.

6. WE WANT COMPLETELY FREE HEALTH CARE FOR ALL BLACK AND OPPRESSED PEOPLE.

We believe that the government must provide, free of charge, for the people, health facilities which will not only treat our illnesses, most of which have come about as a result of our oppression, but which will also develop preventative medical programs to guarantee our future survival. We believe that mass health education and research programs must be developed to give all Black and oppressed people access to advanced scientific and medical information, so we may provide ourselves with proper medical attention and care.

7. WE WANT AN IMMEDIATE END TO POLICE BRUTALITY AND MURDER OF BLACK PEOPLE, OTHER PEOPLE OF COLOR, ALL OPPRESSED PEOPLE INSIDE THE UNITED STATES.

We believe that the racist and fascist government of the United States uses its domestic enforcement agencies to carry out its program of oppression against Black people, other people of color and poor people inside the United States. We believe it is our right, therefore, to defend ourselves against such armed forces and that all Black and oppressed people should be armed for self-defense of our homes and communities against these fascist police forces.

8. WE WANT AN IMMEDIATE END TO ALL WARS OF AGGRESSION.

We believe that the various conflicts which exist around the world stem directly from the aggressive desires of the U.S. ruling circle and government to force its domination upon the oppressed people of the world. We believe that if the U.S. government or its lackeys do not cease these aggressive wars that it is the right of the people to defend themselves by any means necessary against their aggressors.

9. WE WANT FREEDOM FOR ALL BLACK AND POOR OPPRESSED PEOPLE NOW HELD IN U.S. FEDERAL, STATE, COUNTY, CITY AND MILITARY PRISONS AND JAILS. WE WANT TRIALS BY A JURY OF PEERS FOR ALL PERSONS CHARGED WITH SO-CALLED CRIMES UNDER THE LAWS OF THIS COUNTRY.

We believe that the many Black and poor oppressed people now held in U.S. prisons and jails have not received fair and impartial trials under a racist and fascist judicial system and should be free from incarceration. We believe in the ultimate elimination of all wretched, inhuman penal insitutions, because the masses of men and women imprisoned inside the United States or by the U.S. military are the victims of oppressive conditions which are the real cause of their imprisonment. We believe that when persons are brought to trial that they must be guaranteed, by the United States, juries of their peers, attorneys of their choice and freedom from imprisonment while awaiting trials.

10. WE WANT LAND, BREAD, HOUSING, EDUCATION, CLOTHING, JUSTICE, PEACE AND PEOPLE'S COMMUNITY CONTROL OF MODERN TECHNOLOGY.

When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume, among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That, to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that, whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and, accordingly, all experience hath shown that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But, when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security.

Intercommunal News

U.N. Condemns Rhodesia For Aggression Against Botswana

(United Nations, N.Y.) - The United Nations Security Council recently passed a resolution demanding that the White minority government of Rhodesia (Zimbabwe) end its acts of "provocation and harassment" against Botswana, one of the five frontline states in southern Africa that is supporting the armed liberation struggle for Black majority rule in Zimbabwe.

The Security Council resolution, approved by a vote of 13 in favor with the U.S. and Great Britain abstaining, also called for an international effort to help Botswana withstand the economic hardships it has experienced due to the need to divert funds from economic development to security.



The frontline African state of Botswana has been subject to unwarranted attacks from Rhodesian racists.

Botswana Foreign Minister Archibald M. Mogwe brought the complaint against Rhodesia before the Security Council on behalf of his government. Mogwe accused the White settler regime of "Prime Minister" Ian Smith of Rhodesia of committing a number of aggressive acts against Botswana, including murder, arson, kidnapping and the destruction of houses by explosives along Botswana's border, *Hsinhua* news agency reports.

The resolution condemning Rhodesian aggression against Botswana — which was sponsored by Benin, India, Libya, Mauritius, Pakistan, Panama, Romania and Venezuela — was introduced by Mauritius U.N. Representative Radna Krishna Ramphul, who addressed the Security Council in his capacity as

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O.A.U. LIBERATION COMMITTEE TO ENDORSE ZIMBABWE PATRIOTIC FRONT

(Lusaka, Zambia) — Before the week ends, delegates at the Organization of African Unity's (OAU) Liberation Committee meeting here are expected to solidly endorse the ZANU-ZAPU Patriotic Front as the sole representative of the Zimbabwe people's national liberation struggle.

Many delegates are described by the *New York Times* as being "ready and eager" to discredit both Bishop Abel Muzorewa and Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole, self-appointed leaders of other bogus Black nationalist groups, and to follow the direction recently adopted by the presidents of the frontline states (Mozambique, Angola, Tanzania, Zambia and Botswana) in backing the Patriotic Front.

Meanwhile, the principal spokespersons for the Patriotic Front, Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU) leader Robert Mugabe and Zimbabwe African People's Union (ZAPU) leader Joshua Nkomo, announced last Sunday that they were boycotting a projected meeting with Ivor Richards, the British envoy who was chairman at the ill-fated Geneva talks.

Any encounter with the British negotiator would be a "futile exercise," the two Black leaders said in a statement released here, *Reuters* reports, signaling the final breakdown in attempts to achieve a negotiated settlement on eventual majority rule in the breakaway British colony, which has 6,000,000 Blacks and 282,000 Whites.





ROBERT MUGABE and Zimbabwe guerrillas (right).

Earlier in the week, Rhodesian "Prime Minister" Ian Smith flatly rejected the latest British proposal to re-open the Geneva talks, saying that the major components of the new plan — a Black majority in the transitional government and Black control of the police and armed forces — was "so far removed from reality that it would lead to chaos."

Richards laid full blame on the collapse of the negotiated settlement plans on the racist White Rhodesian regime, since Mugabe and Nkomo had agreed to accept the proposal as a basis for resuming the conference.

Delegates to the 21-member Liberation Committee, which coordinates and channels assistance to the armed struggles in southern Africa, have said privately that only a united show of solidarity can avoid the confusion and bickering which occurred following the proclamation of independence of the People's Republic of Angola in late 1975. At that time, 44 countries attending an extraordinary session of the full OAU split on the issue of recognizing the popular MPLA or the later discredited FNLA and UNITA counterrevolutionary factions.

"We all remember what happened after Angola," said one delegate, "and I'm sure we all feel it is better to be united even around a wrong choice than to present a disunited face that Ian Smith can exploit."

The delegates and OAU officials explain their backing for Mr. Mugabe and Mr. Nkomo by saying that they alone have the backing of the guerrillas who operate in Rhodesia from camps in Mozambique and Tanzania.

"Now that a peaceful solution has failed," said William Eteki Mboumoua, the OAU secretary general, "we have to intensify the struggle and the Patriotic Front is the only one fighting, so we support the Front."

At the same time that the

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SWAPO women's brigade (above) and youth detachment (right). Formed in 1960, the Namibian liberation movment has developed broad-based people's support.

L.S.M. ACTIVIST OLE GJERSTAD TALKS ON STRUGGLES IN SOUTHERN AFRICA

"UNITY BETWEEN THE PEOPLE AND THE LIBERATION MOVEMENT IS A PRECIOUS THING"

Following, THE BLACK PANTHER presents the conclusion of a recently-conducted interview with Ole Gjerstad, a 29-year-old Norweigan activist in the progressive Liberation Support Movement (LSM), who has traveled extensively in southern Africa. In Parts 1 and 2, Ole discussed the liberation war in Angola and life in the shanty-towns on the outskirts of Luanda, the country's capital city. Below, the conversation turns to the countries of Mozambique, Guinea-Bissau and Namibia.

CONCLUSION

Q: Could you tell us something about your experiences in Mozambique and Guinea-Bissau?

OLE: What was most impressive about the FRELIMO government was how, under the period of transition — there was a transistional government of nine months between September of '74 and June of 1975, to prepare for independence — they had set up a political structure throughout the country — in working groups and schools, in neighborhoods, in factories — to mobilize the masses politically. This more than anything enabled them to carry through despite the economic sabotage that they were the victims of (similar to that of Angola and Guinea-Bissau). Settlers and capitalist enterprises fled the country, taking all the valuables they could lay their hands on with them, including the essential production equipment, destroying a lot of what they could not take with them.

Q: Were you just in Maputo (Mozambique capital city) or did you travel to the liberated territories?

OLE: I was only in Maputo when I was in Mozambique so I am not in a good position to speak about the relationship of the two. The point that FRELIMO makes all the time is that they are two different worlds, the liberated areas and the cities or the nonliberated areas. The difference, of course, was in the level of political consciousness in the population. You had very impressive support for FRELIMO throughout the country, but the difference was that the political consciousness of the people in Maputo and the other areas was much lower than in the liberated areas. They had not had the benefit of the armed struggle to raise their ideological level and to gain elementary literacy and production skills, skills which FRELIMO had developed in the liberated areas. That is why Samora Machel calls the liberated territories the "laboratory where we are developing the new Mozambique."

In Guinea-Bissau, we traveled throughout the country and there

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Model Village Spurs Human Growth In Tanzania

(Chamwino, Tanzania) - Amid recurrent reports of shortages and unemployment in the cities, this rural cooperative village and others like it sustain the vision of a socialist, egilitarian and self-sufficient Tanzania, the *New York Times* reports.

It is the showpiece and model of ujamaa — the Swahili word meaning familyhood, or self-help, and the basis for the concept of establishing collective agrarian settlements. This is the basis of President Julius K. Nyerere's original program for the transformation of his nation.

Here on a hot semi-arid plain, 664 families have gathered together, each with its own house and two or three-acre garden. There is a school, a clinic, a church and vast communal fields where cash crops are raised. There is electricity and even a telephone.

"Do not get the wrong idea," said Raymond Sangiwa, the district development director for the area of the heart of the country, some 300 miles west of Dar es Salaam. "This is not typical of our 9,000 villages. This is a model. Mwalimu (a term meaning teacher that is used to honor President Nyerere)

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A house under construction in model Tanzanian village of Chamwino.

Africa In Focus

South Africa

A South African government commission recommended last week that Azanians (Black South Africans) no longer be jailed for violations of the country's reactionary Pass Laws, *Reuters* news agency reports. The commission, appointed in 1974 to look into the South African penal system, said in its report that convictions under the Pass Laws — which deny Azanians the right to freedom of movement — are the major cause of the country's overcrowded prisons, and account for about 500,000 prosecutions each year. The commission called for "administrative and regulatory controls" instead of imprisonment.

Mozambique

Mozambique armed forces recently shot down one jet bomber of the White minority government of Rhodesia, killing four enemy troops, according to an article in the Mozambique newspaper *Noticias* reported by *Hsinhua* news agency. The Rhodesian forces invaded Mapai region of Manica Province in Mozambique with 10 jets and one helicopter but were soundly repelled by Mozambique armed forces.

Tanzania

Tanzania's strong opposition to the creation of a sham "independent" government in Namibia was the subject of a recent speech made by Tanzanian Minister for Foreign Affairs I. Kaduma. Addressing a diplomatic reception, Kaduma said that the puppet regime South Africa plans to establish in Namibia will be no different from those the U.S. supported in Vietnam and Cambodia. "South Africa should know that what befell Americans in Indochina will meet them in Namibia," Kaduma emphasized.

Ghana & Zambia

The leaders of Ghana and Zambia recently emphasized the need for greater economic independence for African states, *Hsinhua* reports. Ghanaian Head of State I.K. Acheampong, speaking in Accra, Ghana, at a state banquet given in honor of President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia, stressed that the struggle for economic independence is "an uphill task" that must be pursued "because our destinies are linked one with the other."

P.A.C. Hails "Week Of Solidarity With Workers And People s Of Southern Africa"

(Dar es Salaam, Tanzania) - The Pan Africanist Congress (PAC) of Azania issued a statement here last week hailing the January 17-22 "Week of Solidarity With the Workers and Peoples of Southern Africa," staged by Western workers and three world trade unions.

The World Conference of Labor (WCL), the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICTU), with 118 affiliates in 88 countries and 52 million members, and the even larger World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU), refused to unload or handle any products going to or from South Africa as a protest against racist apartheid.

In addition:

•The British Trade Union Council has announced that it will begin "industrial actions," demanding the British government ban all new British investments in South Africa, place a "complete embargo on all direct and indirect military help" to South Africa and organize consumer and labor boycotts of all South African products.

DEMANDS

•The National Union of Motor Assembly and Rubber Workers of South Africa has stated that it has finalized its "demands to be put before the country's major automobile producers on behalf of its colored members" and that it would call on international labor support if it s negotiations fail. The companies involved are Mercedes-Benz, Ford, General Motors, Mack Trucks, Volkswagen and Toyota. Demands include shorter hours, longer vacations, wage increases and cost of living guarantees. The union already has liaisons with some international groups, including the International Metal-Workers Federation, with 12,000,000 members in 65 countries, *Transnational Features Service* reports.

Meeting in New Delhi, the WFTU endorsed "widespread international movement of solidarity in support of the workers and peoples of South Africa, Zimbabwe and Namibia."

The WCTU declared:

"Let the whole world hear the powerful voice of universal labor that demands that South Africa

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"SCUM OF HUMAN SOCIETY" CONDEMNED AT HISTORIC TRIAL

"ANGOLA: END OF THE MYTH OF THE MERCENARIES"



Foreign mercenaries captured during Angolan civil war, among them CIA agent DANIEL GEARHART (left).

In the conclusion of "Angola: End of the Myth of the Mercenaries," discussion of the role of executed soldier of fortune Daniel Gearhart, "the CIA's man in Angola," continues. This perceptive commentary, written by Cuban correspondent Raul Valdes Vivo, is reprinted from Tricontinental, *the political organ of the Organization of Solidarity of the Peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America (OSPAAL), based in Havana, Cuba.*

CONCLUSION

Why did Gearhart go to Angola?

Even though the lawyer tried to distort the confession which the presiding judge of the Court, using the simplest Aristotelian logic, got Gearhart to make, the fact of the matter is that Gearhart did confess that he devoted himself to studying the military and political aspects of Angola.

What was left, then, of the image of a man overwhelmed by the problems of a sick wife and several sick children who required expensive medicines and costly operations, a man who was in debt up to his neck, with the kitchen roof falling in — a man, who, in his desperation, had been driven to offer himself as a



mercenary?

His own U.S. lawyer served the case of the prosecution when he asked Gearhart — an incoherent, trembling witness by then — "Have you ever been in a situation where you have gathered information for a subversive organization, whether connected with your government or any other?"

That was the only time laughter broke out in the courtroom, and the public had to stifle its mirth in the interests of discipline and the silence demanded and maintained by the Court even when evidence of the mercenaries' crimes was presented in the hall.

However, no smiles, even when considering them electoral jokes, could make the people swallow the "humanitarian" declarations of President Gerald Ford and Secretary of State Henry Kissinger when they learned of Gearhart's execution.

A *France Presse* cable datelined Washington, July 10, said the following:

"The execution in Angola of

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Zimbabwe People's Army Consolidates United Front

(Luanda, Angola) - A major new attempt to consolidate the Zimbabwe People's Army (ZIPA) is being launched by guerrilla leaders fighting the racist Rhodesian regime.

The announcement, made recently in Maputo, Mozambique, by Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU) head Robert Mugabe and the late Jason Moyo of the Zimbabwe African People's Union (ZAPU), came shortly after the five frontline states of southern Africa threw their entire political, diplomatic and aid support behind the ZANU-ZAPU Patriotic Front, which includes



ZIPA.

The ZIPA unity drive is a logical follow-up to the recent acknowledgement by the frontline states that their perception of ZIPA as a "Third Force" was wrong, the *Guardian* reports.

FACTIONALISM

ZANU and ZIPA guerrillas have in the past weakened their struggle against Rhodesian dictator Ian Smith by factionalism within ZIPA. The effort now to rid the liberation movement of such divisions is clearly a reflection of the determination not only of the fighters of both ZANU and ZAPU to abandon counterproductive contentions, but also of the firm working relationship that has developed between ZANU and ZAPU representatives at the stalled Geneva talks.

Mugabe and Moyo said at their January 17 Mozambique conference that the aims of the

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Patriotic Front

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 17

bandwagon for the recognition of the Patriotic Front has been set in motion. Black African leaders have also issued what Western observers regard as thinly veiled warnings to Bishop Muzorewa and the Rev. Sithole not to enter into negotiations with Mr. Smith in his pursuance of the so-called "internal option."

Mr. Smith has said for several months that even if the Geneva talks collapsed he was prepared to conclude an agreement based on the original Kissinger peace formula with amenable Black leaders. It is widely assumed here that Mr. Smith may be planning to conclude such a settlement with the bishop.

For the last week the government-controlled newspapers of this country, which through President Kenneth D. Kaunda, have taken an active role in pressing for unity behind the Patriotic Front, have leveled their editorial guns at Bishop Muzorewa.

The papers have suggested that if Bishop Muzorewa decides to turn to Mr. Smith, his life would be worth very little. They also suggest that any government emerging from such talks would find itself in the position of the *Transkei*, the former tribal homeland in South Africa that became independent but with virtually no international diplomatic recognition.



Zimbabweans in refugee camp in Mozambique.

As to the claim that Bishop Muzorewa has the overwhelming support of Rhodesia's Blacks, a claim in some measure supported by the huge turnouts he received on his visit to Salisbury, the Zambia *Daily Mail* said:

"DAY FOLLOWS NIGHT"

"It is true as the day follows the night that the bishop has managed to produce some of the biggest crowds Rhodesia has ever seen. It goes without a say that those thousands of residents the bishop has been able to turn out were people who had been misled. The truth of the matter is that the bishop failed to acquire the support of the guerrillas."

If there was ever any doubt that the Liberation Committee would follow the lead of the frontline nations and rally to the Patriotic Front, it was ended at the funeral of Jason Moyo, a vice president of Mr. Nkomo's movement and an official of the Patriotic Front, who was killed here last Saturday when he opened a letter bomb.

Mugabe and Nkomo stood shoulder to shoulder with President Kaunda at the grave and the eulogies drew on the theme of unity.

Mugabe said:

"Experience past and present has shown that negotiations cannot induce reason in racist heads. Immediate intensification of the armed struggle is required before we reach our long-cherished goal and many of us will have to be prepared to die like Jason Moyo before our battle can be over."

World Scope

P.L.O.

Palestinian guerrilla chief Yasir Arafat was quoted recently as saying that the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) has decided to attend the Geneva Middle East peace conference and set up a government-in-exile. The PLO position has been to refuse to participate in the Geneva talks if they are held on the basis of the U.N. Security Council Resolution 242 which dismisses the PLO case as "a refugee problem." The PLO is ready to attend on the basis of other U.N. General Assembly resolutions which recognize the PLO as representative of the Palestinian people.

England

A government report recommended recently that workers be given as much power as owners in running Britain's large companies. The Committee on Industrial Democracy urged that as many worker-directors as shareholders' representatives be put on the boards of large companies. The proposal met with immediate condemnation from industrialists and mixed reaction from labor leaders.

Canada

Prime Minister Rene Leveque of Quebec told several hundred businessmen in New York recently that the independence of his French-speaking province appears "inevitable" and asked them to help make the transition rather than "waste efforts" opposing it.

England

Enoch Powell, the abrasive right-wing critic of Britain's immigration policies, was threatened recently with charges of inciting racial hatred because of a speech in which he said that the country faced the prospect of racial civil war, reports the *New York Times*. An action against Mr. Powell would focus attention on the immense difficulties Britain has been experiencing in absorbing its 1.5 million to 2 million Asian and West Indian immigrants.

"ROOTS": "TOUCHING A PULSE"

CONTINUED FROM FRONT PAGE

Says Haley, regarding the potential impact of *Roots*, which he researched for 12 years, across three continents:

"I really believe that, in some measure, it's going to supply that which we have so woefully lost — a sense of pride in the past, or even knowledge of the past. Most of us don't know that many things happening among Black people are a manifestation of people who feel rootless.

"I have given people an opportunity to go around talking about their great-grandmother with pride. Do you realize the significance of that among 25 million people? It can be fantastic."

And as was Haley's intent, *Roots* becomes more than the story of just one family, but of a people:

"That's what's so much more important. My family story would be fine for us, but it's a subjective sort of thing, just a small unit of people. It would appear that the book has touched a pulse among us all, and I, personally, am very gratified."







Scenes from Roots. *Clockwise, TOM MURRY and his father CHICKEN GEORGE; FIDDLER and young KUNTA KINTE; older KUNTE KINTE gets married.*

The American Broadcasting Company (ABC) spent $6 million dramatizing *Roots* for its unprecedented eight straight nights on prime-time TV, and despite certain distortions — particularly the weak ending, which was widely criticized for giving the illusion that the struggle for freedom ended there, something the author never meant to imply — Haley was, on the whole, quite pleased.

"I think it's the most powerful thing I've ever seen, and I tell you the truth:don't be anywhere but in front of the television set on those nights. It's a hell of a film."

His *most* critical audience, the Black community, overwhelmingly agreed. (See page 10).

In the streets and in the work places, in schools and in social sets, everybody, *everybody*, was talking about *Roots*, discussing the unfolding plot, the fine acting by several of the star performers, and particularly, the treatment of Blacks, wanting only freedom for them and theirs, depicted in the drama.

"Why'd they have to chop off Kunta Kinte's foot?" asked many indignant Black viewers, referring to a time when slave catchers tied the runaway slave to a tree and unceremoniously axed off half his right foot, thwarting one of his many bids for freedom.

"Why'd they steal him from Africa?";

"Why'd they whip him?";

"Why'd they have to sell Kizzy away. . .and rape her?";

"Why they treat *our* people *so* bad?"

The questions were endless and for the first time the angry answers were endless too, multiple and varied, as were the questions. There it was, all laid out for us, Alex Haley's magnificent achievement.

And if race relations were strained for some at first — in almost every city in America reports filtered in that in this or that high school or junior high school, Blacks chanting "*Roots, Roots*" were beating up Whites — what more could be expected? Learning the truth is always a shocking personal experience.

On the other hand, Haley reports that young Whites have come up to him relating stories of their parents, described as diehard racists, weeping in tears over the brutality of the slave trade and the treatment of Blacks chained into slavery.

Many seem to agree that the further the TV version changed Haley's brilliant text of *Roots*, the less powerful it became.

For example, none of the final two-hour segment, generally regarded as the weakest of the broadcast, (involving vengeful nightriders terrorizing Blacks at the end of the Civil War and the return of Chicken George, to lead the family to "freedom"— hallelujah) appears in the book.

Undoubtedly, however, what makes these adjustments acceptable, are the striking performances by the Black cast of *Roots*. The Black actors and actresses — in particular LeVar Burton as the young Kunta Kinte, John Amos as the older Kunta Kinte, Lou Gossett as Fiddler, Leslie Uggams as Kizzy and Ben Vereen as Chicken George — gave the performances of their lives, stark, moving, perceptive acting which gave the TV *Roots*, its undeniably vivid and overwhelming human content.

Two stories, of everyday life, both told by author Haley, seem to sum up the impact of *Roots* upon the Black community.

In the first, a young Black man in Cleveland, allegedly stole a case of *Roots* (which costs $12.95 per copy) and was caught selling them on the street for $2. "I knew I'd succeeded when I heard that," Haley quipped.

In the second, more emotional story, a Black woman rushed up to Haley during an autographing session, and hugging him tightly, said what many who saw or read *Roots* felt deep within themselves: "Thank you for loving us enough to write this book."□





Author ALEX HALEY with distant cousins in The Gambia, West Africa. Above, KIZZY, played by Leslie Uggams.

"Unity Between The People And The Liberation Movement"

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 18

you can see very clearly the integration of liberated areas into the cities. The liberated areas were politically advanced, the population was very united and the struggle against tribalism, parochialism and illiteracy had really advanced. People were no longer subsisting as they had in the past.

You are not going to have an overnight change because what you're talking about changing is centuries of traditional customs and habits and traditions. The way PAIGC expressed this was, again, in a quote from Samora Machel, "We are not historical revolutionaries. We do not think that we go from colonial underdevelopment to socialism in a matter of a few weeks or a few years. This is a long process, it is a constant struggle." It is a constant struggle to demonstrate to the population that collective thoughts and a people's democracy, where the masses of people have the essential input, is what can make people live best.

AMILCAR CABRAL

Since the beginning of the struggle one of the things that Amilcar Cabral and the PAIGC always emphasized was, "We must not think that the people struggle for ideas alone. They struggle for the material benefits in their lives, to live better, and for security to enable their children to grow up and live a better life than their parents, in peace. This is proved again and again throughout the armed struggles against Portuguese colonialism in Mozambique as in Angola and in Guinea-Bissau — that it is in the improvement of life in the liberated areas that these movements went from being small organizations to mass movements with a genuine base in the liberated areas of their countries. This you could see in various ways in Guinea-Bissau, in Angola and in Mozambique.

Q: How is LSM's SWAPO Printshop Project going?

OLE: SWAPO has been waging an armed struggle for more than 10 years now, and since it was formed in 1960, it has been a mass-based movement within Namibia. It is in a difficult situation where it has to rely on commercial printers and publishers in Africa to have its information printed and distributed. One of the most important needs of SWAPO at this time is to develop a self-sufficiency in this area. It's not a question of not having an audience — it's the question of capacity to produce the information that the movement needs; for textbooks, for its own schools to raise the educational levels of the people, to fill its informational needs abroad.

This is something we in LSM felt was needed, a gap that we are in a position to fill. We are a small organization. We can't fund the movement or procure the kind of support the governments of socialist countries can, but this was a project that with relatively modest support we and other progressive forces in North America can make available. This is why, on SWAPO's request, we agreed to try to raise the funds to obtain the equipment and set up a print shop where we can train SWAPO cadre. Right now the first of the instructors, one of our own LSM comrades, is leaving for Africa soon to start setting up the shop. The shop will be set up in Luanda, Angola. Angola is now the main strategic base for the Namibian struggle.

HIGHER LEVEL

Since the victory of MPLA in Angola the struggle in Namibia has reached a much, much higher level. The guerrillas are operating not from bases abroad but from stations inside Namibia, not only in remote, hidden bush camps but among the population, launching operations right from within urban and industrialized areas throughout the country.□





Young militants of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA).

"Angola: End Of The Myth Of The Mercenaries"

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 19

American mercenary Daniel Gearhart was received here today as the harshest insult to have come from a government that recently had the satisfaction of humiliating the United States.

"The U.S. government seemed disposed to let bygones be bygones and clean the slate concerning the victorious Cuban intervention in the former Portuguese colony that was a nightmare for the administration all last winter.

"However, the execution of Gearhart rubs salt in fresh wounds, as shown by the shocked reactions of both President Gerald Ford and (former) Secretary of State Henry Kissinger.

"The government's displeasure is even greater because it had exerted itself to obtain a commutation of the sentence imposed on the mercenary.

"In spite of the lack of diplomatic relations with Angola, the Americans had interceded with the Luanda government through 10 intermediary countries and diverse international organizations, including the Red Cross.

"Hours before learning of the death of Gearhart, Henry Kissinger had sent Angolan President Agostinho Neto another call for clemency. In a press conference, Kissinger asked that the condemned man be pardoned for "strictly humanitarian" reasons, pointing out, at the same time, that American diplomacy is not dictated by the fate of American citizens who are prisoners abroad.

"According to observers, Kissinger ruled out the possibility of negotiations — for example, involving the granting of economic aid to Luanda in exchange for the life of the mercenary.

"It may be that Angola sought in vain to negotiate on such bases, which would explain the tragic epilogue to the affair.

"Government representatives stated that Gearhart's execution would have ominous consequences for the process of the normalization of relations between the two countries.

"The same observers thought today that the death of the mercenary could lessen the possibility that the United States would withdraw its veto of Angola's admission to the United Nations — a possibility which had been gaining ground.

"Washington cannot avoid the fact that Angola is destined to play a crucial role in the evolution of southern Africa, proof of which is that it now constitutes the center of American diplomacy's worries."

This dispatch, about two of the ones most guilty for the foreign aggression against the People's Republic of Angola, two of the "big ones," overthrown in the war won by the heroism of a people and by international solidarity, needs no comment. The very idea that Angola would consider bartering the mercenary sent by Washington is just as ridiculous as the concept of Fordian and Kissingerian "humanitarianism."

The declarations of those who, in the eyes of history, will never be anything more than political mercenaries of imperialism may well serve as the epitaph to the myth shattered once and for all in Angola.□



Angolan people demand death penalty for captured mercenaries during last year's historic People's Tribunal.

Martial Arts

Parrying

Parrying is a sudden movement of the hand from the inside or outside onto an oncoming blow, with the intent of deflecting the blow from its original path. The parry is a light, easy movement depending on timing rather than force. An attack is not parried until the last moment and always when close to the body.

There are three basic parries: simple, semicircular and circular, to a single offensive movement. If the attacker's movements are large and badly directed, a simple parry would be the answer. Simple parries tend to be used randomly because they are instinctive movements. Thus, great care must be taken that they are well controlled and cover just enough. Avoid as much as possible any unnecessary slashing or whipping of the guards; simplicity is always primary.

The object of the parry is to use just enough deflecting motion to protect the threatened area. If you overprotect an area, that is, move the hand too far to one side, you are immediately vulnerable to attacks while an opponent is disengaging. To reach out to parry an attack not only makes openings for counter blows, but also enables the attacker to change the direction of his attack. It is more significant to parry an attack late rather than early.

Parrying is an extremely useful form of defense. It is a method easily learned, easily performed and should be used whenever possible. Parrying provides for openings which are essential for counter-fighting and counter-attacking.

Parrying is more scientific than "force against force" blocking. Blocking should be used only when it is necessary because it weakens rather than conserves bodily force. A well-delivered blow, even if blocked, will disturb balance, prevent countering and create openings for other attacks.

AFRICAN SPORTS COUNCIL LIFTS BAN ON COMPETITION WITH NEW ZEALAND

(Yaounde, Cameroon) - The Supreme Council for Sports In Africa decided last week to end its boycott of New Zealand and allow African athletes to compete against top New Zealanders in international competition scheduled for this summer.

This unified ban against Africans competing with New Zealanders began at the Montreal Olympics when 29 African countries walked out in protest over a visit by a New Zealand rugby team to apartheid South Africa in the aftermath of the June 16 bloody Soweto rebellion, in which hundreds of Azanian schoolchildren were killed.

The decision to revoke the ban was announced by Council secretary Jean-Claude Ganga, who organized the boycott. Sources indicated that the boycott had been ended after New Zealand Premier Robert Muldoon wrote Ganga a letter spelling out New Zealand's "official" attitude against apartheid.

A New Zealand government official in London confirmed that Muldoon had written the letter. The official stated that New Zealand sports teams would not be encouraged to travel to South Africa but there had been no basic change in his government's position.



World-class miler FILBERT BAYI greets admiring young people after victory in Tanzanian Olympic qualifying trials.

Also, some conservative African nations such as Kenya, were concerned that its athletes would not be able to participate in this summer's World Track and Field Championships in Dusseldorf, Germany, and in next year's Commonwealth Games in Edmonton, Canada.

The decision of the Sports Council is still subject to the approval of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and the matter will be on the agenda of the OAU's next meeting.

The decision by the Council may clear the way for competition between Filbert Bayi of Tanzania and New Zealand's John Walker — the world's foremost 1500-meter and mile runners. Prior to the council's recent decision, schedules for Bayi and Walker had been carefully drawn up to avoid them competing against each other. Any competition between the two men, however, will have to await a decision from the Tanzanian government.

Meanwhile, a possible boycott of the Commonwealth Games in Edmonton, Canada, by British athletes became a possibility last week and again the central issue is racist South Africa.

Jim Aukett, of Britain's International Athletes' Club, has asked the British Amateur Board to break off all contact with any country which "practices, supports or encourages apartheid."□



Alberto Juantorena Named Cuba's "Athlete Of The Year"



(Havana, Cuba) — World record-setting, middle-distance runner, ALBERTO JUANTORENA, was named Cuba's "Athlete of the Year" by the Journalists' Union of Cuba (UPEC) and the National Institutes of Sports, Physical Education and Recreation (INDER).

Juantorena gained world sports recognition last summer by winning the 400-and 800-meter runs last summer in the Montreal Olympics, a feat never before accomplished. In capturing the gold medal for the 800-meter run Juantorena blazed in a world record-time of 1:43.5 (one minute and 43.5 seconds).

INDER also announced a list of Cuba's 10 most outstanding athletes of 1976. Among them were Olympic gold medalists Teofilo Stevenson (boxing), Jarge Hernandez (boxing) and Hector Rodriguez (judo). INDER President Jorge Garcia Bango vowed, "We're already working on overcoming weaknesses and technical mistakes, searching for new talent and strengthening our teams by the next Olympics. . .with the aim of doing even better than at Montreal."

David Walker's Appeal: 1828

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 2

inhabitants of the islands of the sea — in fine, all the inhabitants of the earth, (except however, the sons of Africa) are called *men*, and of course are, and ought to be free. But we (colored people) and our children are *brutes!!!* and of course are, and *ought to be* SLAVES to the American people and their children forever!! to dig their mines and work their farms; and thus go on enriching them, from one generation to another with our *blood* and our *tears*!!!! . . . .

They keep us miserable now, and call us their property, but some of them will have enough of us by and by — their stomachs shall run over with us; they want us for their slaves, and shall have us to their fill.

TOGETHER

We are all in the world together!!! — I said above, because we cannot help ourselves, (viz. we cannot help the Whites murdering our mothers and wives) but this statement is incorrect — for we can help ourselves; for, if we lay aside abject servility, and be determined to act like men, and not brutes — the murderers among the Whites would be *afraid* to show their cruel heads. . . Here now, in the Southern and Western sections of this country, there are at least three colored persons for one White, why is it that those few weak, good-for-nothing Whites are able to keep so many able men, one of whom can put to flight a dozen Whites, in wretchedness and misery? It shows at once what the Blacks are; we are ignorant, abject, servile and mean — and the Whites know it — they know that we are too servile to assert our rights as men — or they would not fool with us as they do. Would they fool with any other people as they do with us?

No, they know too well, that they would get themselves ruined. Why do they not bring the inhabitants of Asia to be body servants to them? They know they would get their bodies rent and torn from head to foot. Why do they not get the Aborigines of this country to be slaves to them and their children, to work their farms and dig their mines? They know well that the Aborigines of this country, (or Indians) would tear them from the earth. The Indians would not rest day or night, they would be up all times of night, cutting their cruel throats. But my color, (some, not all,) are willing to stand still and be murdered by the cruel Whites. . .



Artist's conception of the planning of the historic slave rebellion in Southampton County, Virginia (map), in 1931, led by the great Nat Turner (center, standing).

O! that the colored people were long since of Moses' excellent disposition, instead of courting favor with, and telling news and lies to our *natural enemies*, against each other — aiding them to keep their hellish chains of slavery upon us. Would we not long before this time, have been respectable men, instead of such wretched victims of oppression as we are? Would they be able to drag our mothers, our fathers, our wives, our children and ourselves, around the world in chains and hand-cuffs as they do, to dig up gold and silver for them and theirs? This question, my brethren, I leave for you to digest; and may God Almighty force it home to your hearts. . . .

For you must remember that we are men as well as they. God has been pleased to give us two eyes, two hands, two feet, and some sense in our heads as well as they. They have no more right to hold us in slavery than we have to hold them; we have just as much right, in the sight of God, to hold them and their children in slavery and wretchedness, as they have to hold us, and no more.

They think because they hold us in their infernal chains of slavery, that we wish to be White, or of their color — but they are dreadfully deceived — we wish to be just as it pleased our Creator to have made us. . . .

RATHER BE KILLED

Now, I ask you, had you not rather be killed than to be a slave to a tyrant, who takes the life of your mother, wife, and dear little children? Look upon your mother, wife, and children, and answer God Almighty; and believe this, that it is no more harm for you to kill a man, who is trying to kill you, than it is for you to take a drink of water when thirsty. . . .

I count my life not dear unto me, but I am ready to be offered at any moment. For what is the use of living, when in fact I am dead. But remember, Americans, that as miserable, wretched, degraded and abject as you have made us in preceding, and in this generation, to support you and your families, that some of you, (Whites) on the continent of America, will yet curse the day that you ever were born.

You want slaves, and want us for your slaves!!! My colour will yet, root some of you out of the very face of the earth!!!!!☐

San Bruno Screening Program Dropped

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 9

cal football with the issue of "crime," callously using the lives of Black and other Third World inmates as pawns in a gambit to improve their "law and order" images.

The inmates major concerns were:

•Better nurses, more sensitive to the health needs of Third World inmates;

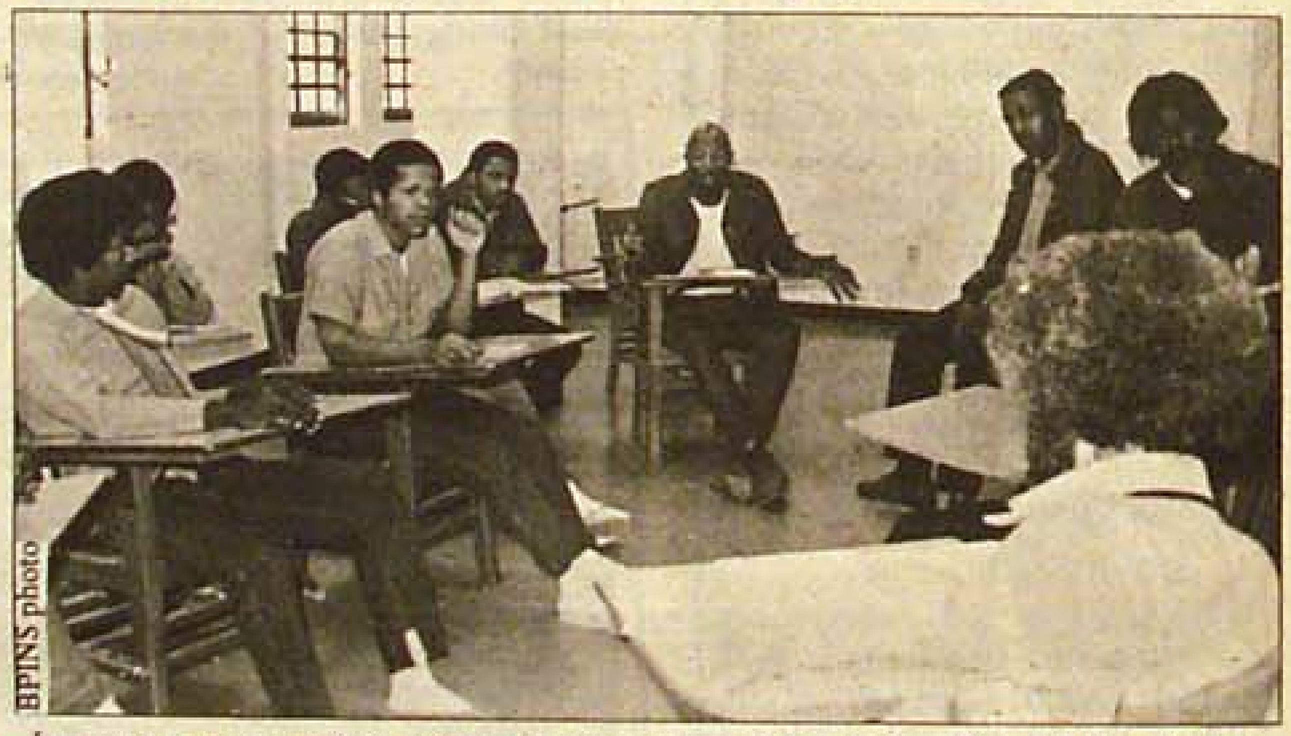
•The re-implementation of an adequate medical screening program, which since the expulsion of the PHP has not been maintained. (Several prisoners voiced suspicions that one particular inmate who worked in the kitchen had TB);

ARBITRARY POWER

•That guards had the arbitrary power to deny inmates access to the doctor and to their medicines;

•More doctors, and again, physicians sensitive to Third World inmates' needs.

Several of the inmates eloquently voiced their objections to Dr. Weinberg's hesistancy to place blame for the negligence on the San Bruno administrative authorities. They countered his argument of, "Well, what would you do if you were out on the streets?" by pointing out that they weren't on the streets, that the state had incarcerated them, and that the state assumed full responsibility for their welfare.



Inmates express their views at recent meeting at San Bruno County Jail.

The inmates also countered Weinberg's emphasis on personal background credentials by pointing out that what counted most was his social practice in upgrading health care techniques at San Bruno — that the saving of human life, as was *not* done in the case of Larry Davis, was the "bottom line."

Inmates put forward serious suggestions to right the mounting problems.

These included: establishing inmate clerk positions at the facility's hospital; the speedy implementation of a buddy system to get legitimate medical concerns handled properly; and walking tours by the resident physician to see if inmates were being denied access to health care because of the whim of a racist guard.☐

The Kissinger Years

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 4

Kissinger took office. His intensification of U.S. war crimes in Indochina caused an even more drastic erosion of U.S. prestige in the eyes of the world.

By prolonging U.S. aggression in Indochina, Kissinger helped to hasten the onset of a world capital crisis. When the Nixon administration took office, the international capitalist economy was already under serious strains. The inflation in the U.S. caused by deficit financing of the war was exported abroad because currencies were tied to the dollar. This was one of the main contributing factors to the collapse of the international monetary system which forced the first devaluation of the dollar since 1933.

It is evident that Kissinger's barbarous policies toward Indochina only damaged U.S. interests, even by the measure of the ruling circles he was serving.

CHINA

Kissinger and his apologists cite the "opening" to China as the greatest "feat" of his diplomacy. The beginning of the normalization of relations with China was mainly remarkable because it was carried out by Kissinger and Nixon. Available evidence indicates that Nixon, who has done as much as any person in America to promote hostitlity towards People's China, initiated the administration's new policy toward China.

Kissinger leaves office without having taken steps toward breaking the U.S. treaty with Taiwan, and the Shanghai communique remains unfulfilled.

During Kissinger's tenure, the U.S. gave encouragement to reactionary military regimes around the globe. This policy, of course, was not initiated by Kissinger, but he upheld the rightist pro-U.S. military regimes that proliferated in Latin America and elsewhere as contributing to international stability.

The most notorious example of this policy is in Chile, where clandestine U.S. assistance was instrumental in bringing a fascist government to power in 1973. Chile also symbolizes Kissinger's concept of "international stability," which was merely a police euphemism for his uncompromising counterrevolutionary policy.

Kissinger's defenders point with pride to his record in the Middle East, where the U.S. supplanted Soviet influence. But wherever U.S. influence extends there is a repression of progres-

CONTINUED IN FOURTH COLUMN

CONTINUED FROM FIRST COLUMN

sive forces even if they are not Marxists. By encouraging the conservative Arab nations to repress the Palestine Liberation Organization in Lebanon, he removed the main incentive for Israel to withdraw from occupied Arab territories, and a real solution for the Middle East remains as remote as ever.

In Africa, Kissinger leaves office with a shameful record of encouraging the racist regimes and trying to stop the tide of liberation. Contrary to myths promoted by Washington, Kissinger did not discover Africa last year. Initially, he adopted a policy of overt alliance with colonialism, in the case of Portugal, and of doing nothing to hurt the interests of the racist governments. It was Kissinger who gave Congress the green light to drop the U.S. embargo of Rhodesian chrome.

As the struggle against colonialism in Angola neared its culmination, Kissinger resurrected veteran CIA retainer Holden Roberto and encouraged South Africa to support Jonas Savimbi. With a different cast of indigenous leaders, that is the essence of Kissinger's foundering scheme for sabotaging the liberation of Zimbabwe.

Kissinger's place in history as the enemy of peoples struggling for freedom and independence is certainly assured — as is his essential failure in most of what he tried to do. □

Letters to the Editor

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 2

ATTICA REAFFIRMS LIFE OF DR. KING

obtuse angle, which had been formed from tables arranged on the gym floor. The guest were given program flyers by their prisoner escorts, on the front of which appeared a quote from Dr. King's letter from Birmingham Jail: ". . .injustice anywhere is a threat to justice everywhere. . . ."

At the left side of the obtuse angle, formed by the tables on the gym floor, sat prisoners' representatives who represented every organization or group of prisoners at Attica. A deathly seriousness pervaded the atmosphere in the gymnasium, and the seriousness which stared from the bleachers told those who had traveled through the merciless weather to join in commemorating Dr. King, that the struggle continued at Attica.

The event had been organized and coordinated by the Black Culture Committee at Attica, who sensed a growing apathy setting into the struggle in the state of New York. The heavy discussion which unfolded during the course of the commemoration of Dr. King's birthday at Attica left no doubt, in anyone's mind, regarding the need to continue struggling.

The agenda for the day covered three major topics, related to the prisoner's struggle: (1) Matters of Social Concern; (2) Matters of Criminal Justice Legislation; and (3) Matters of General Concern. Each of the major topics were divided into more specific topics, which helped to clarify the areas in which the struggle from without, as well as the struggle from within, must be intensified.

Many of the people, who had been invited to come to Attica for the commemoration activities were unable to come because of prior commitments. But some of those who did make it included: Executive Deputy Commissioner Douglass, Assemblyman Stephen R. Hawley, Theresa Donahue (of Vera Institute of Justice), Dorothy L. Shields (aide to Assemblyman Arthur O. Eve), Billy Fink (of Builds Halfway House), Father Fredrick Hinton, George Maziarz (aide to State Senator Paterson), Mike Meyers (of the Democratic Chronicle), Virginia Mackey, Sherry Slade, Hildy Simmons, Harold J. Smith (Superintendent of Attica), and a number of others.

Before departing at noon, to keep a prior appointment, Assemblyman Hawley praised the coordination of the memorial to Dr. King as, ". . .a strategy of political maturity which can prove only favorable to the prisoner's struggle for change in the states criminal justice system. . ." Other guest spoke in support of constructive change within the criminal justice system, but it was the prisoners, themselves, who exposed the real face of oppression, in speech after speech.

". . .we have reached that point, now," Executive Deputy Commissioner Douglass, the guest speaker at the event, said, "where we recognize that prisoners have the right to seek to improve their conditions, just as any other group in our society. . .".

Perhaps the only person present at the event, who failed to appreciate the strategy employed by the prisoners was the superintendent of Attica, Harold J. Smith. When called upon to address the issue of violence and brutality inflicted against prisoners at Attica, Superintendent Smith stood flushed at one of two podiums, as prisoners demanded that he account for his failure to eradicate the brutal practices of racist guards at Attica.

Prisoners reiterated throughout the day that they would continue to struggle for change, by any means necessary. They categorically denounced the superficial concessions, made in the aftermath of the fascist massacre at Attica on September 13, 1971, which saw the lives of forty-three men wasted by the perverse interests of capitalism.

The spirit of struggle, which was given birth by the brothers who stood together under the light rain in D-yard on that Monday morning in 1971, still lingers at Attica as the repressive tactics of the racist guards heighten and the psuedo-revolutionists of the early seventies lull themselves to sleep with new fantasies.

The day ended too fast and as I watched the guest file out of the gymnasium, through one door, and the prisoners filed out through another door I wondered, to myself, if the wall would continue to divide the two struggles, which were actually the same struggle being pursued in different locations. It was necessary, I realized, to make the outside community aware of the dual faces of the same oppression, those interested in furthering the struggle, on the outside, establish alliances with those, who continue to struggle, on the inside — we must become able to effect consistency in our struggle. I may be contacted at the address below.

The commemoration on January 15, 1977, was not held to honor Dr. King's death, but to reaffirm his life, because we share his commitment to justice. We share his commitment to justice and we share his determination to struggle.

A Luta Continua!

In Struggle,
Muata M. Matsimela
AKA/Allen Harper #75-A-184
Attica Correctional Facility
Box 149
Attica, New York 14011

Model Village Spurs Human Growth In Tanzania

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 18

has come here and worked in the fields. The government has invested a good deal in this village, but it has shown the other less-advanced villages what can be done."

What has been done in the four years since the village was organized is impressive. Wagogo tribesmen, who traditionally lived scattered throughout the area at the mercy of an irregular rainfall, assembled here. At first they built their low flat-roofed mud and stick homes and marked off gardens.



Young children play in model Tanzanian day care center that frees their mothers to participate in production.

Peter Chrysologus, the head of the village school and the secretary of the 25-man village council that governs here, pointed out that many of those huts had already given way to brick houses financed by government loans obtained by the village.

BASIS OF LIFE

He said that in keeping with the philosophy of ujamaa, agriculture is the basis of life here. Each family is free to cultivate its two-acre or three-acre plot in any way it chooses. "They can grow what they wish and they can keep the harvest or sell their surplus," Chrysologus said.

"In addition, each family contributes three days' labor a week on the communal fields," he said. "The village council determines what shall be planted and how the yield is to be used. Some of it is obviously sold to the state buying agencies; other parts are stored for times of shortages."

Chrysologus said the money raised by the cash crops is reinvested in community projects. This year there have been 11 projects, including a small poultry operation, the raising of pigs, a cooperative store and a workshop that makes doors and window frames.

Work assignments for the projects are made by the village council, and according to villagers there is no appeal from these decisions. But there is no sign that people are dissatisfied. Far from it. During the three-hour visit, residents gave every indication of being much better off than they ever had been and of knowing it.

Women, who recalled walking hours each day to fill gourds and oil cans with water, often murky water, now have taps just a few yards from their houses. Each house eventually is to be connected to a water system that draws from underground sources.

Such things are hard to quantify in the endless statistics used by government economists and international agencies trying to gauge the progress of Tanzania's experiment. The school, the clinic and the store, though rudimentary by Western standards, represent revolutionary changes here.

When he first outlined his road to Tanzania's socialism 10 years ago, President Nyerere wrote in an essay:

RURAL AREAS

"Until we have changed our way of living in the rural areas, we have changed nothing in Tanzania. We have a lot of land; our people are scattered and this is very difficult for development. It would be much easier for development, using the limited resources that we have, if people were living in compact communities.

"There is this movement to live in villages. This we would have done, socialism or no socialism. There is bound to be an inertia; many people prefer to be left alone. We are not going to leave them alone."□

Week Of Solidarity With Workers And Peoples Of Southern Africa

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 19

be freed from colonialism and be able to live in accordance with the wishes of its people."

Accompanying editorials in both of Tanzania's major newspapers, *Sunday News* and *Uhuru*, praising the week of solidarity, the statement from the Pan Africanist Congress said that, "The imperialist countries have propped up the South African racist regime with billions of dollars and very sophisticated weaponry and military hardware in order to maintain and defend the status quo," reports *Hsinhua* news service.



ARON PEMBA (in white shirt), head of South African Congress of Trade Unions, leads Tanzanian workers in march against apartheid.

The PAC statement also appeals to the workers of Africa to support people's armed struggle which "will serve as the only method that will result in positive changes in the southern part of Africa."

Meanwhile, Fenie Botha, South Africa's labor minister, has rejected appeals from industry that the government abolish the law reserving skilled jobs for Whites.

"The abolition of this law is unacceptable and would lead to serious social troubles," said Botha, adding that "the government will not budge from its policy of non-recognition of Black unions."□

U.N. Condemns Rhodesia

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current chairman of the Organization of African Unity (OAU).

Ramphul said that the OAU overwhelmingly supports the Zimbabwean armed liberation struggle and therefore supports Botswana's defense of its territory from Rhodesian attacks.

Jose C. Lobo, U.N. ambassador from the People's Republic of Mozambique, which along with the People's Republic of Angola, Tanzania, Zambia and Botswana comprise the frontline states, said that the Smith government, in invading Botswanan territory in its war with Zimbabwean freedom fighters, was making a desperate attempt to crush the armed struggle. Lobo noted that his country, as well as other independent countries in the region, have been the victims of attacks from Rhodesian troops.

To combat Rhodesian aggression, the Botswanan government has enlarged and reinforced its Police Mobile Units (PMU) and permanent PMU patrols have been increased along the country's northeastern border. Road blocks on all routes to key towns like Francistown, the country's capital, have also been set up along the northeastern border.

Botswanan people who live in border areas have been mobilized and are on the alert against enemy activities.□

Zimbabwe People's Army Unites

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ZANU-ZAPU Patriotic Front are the destruction of the racist Smith regime, creation of a Zimbabwe people's democratic state and elimination of all forms of colonial exploitation.

Moyo emphasized that the White colonial army must be dismantled as a precondition for any transition to majority rule.

Mugabe revealed that the Organization of African Unity (OAU) Liberation Committee meeting, scheduled for January 29 in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, would recognize the Patriotic Front just as the frontline states had done.

Britain will then be exceedingly hard pressed to ignore the ZANU-ZAPU front as the single legitimate representative of the Zimbabwe people.

Reinforced unity within the ranks of the ZIPA freedom fighters will give a new thrust to the armed struggle which the Patriotic Front leaders again said must be intensified.□


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